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| 1 Qt. Moot & Chandon Dry Imperial Champagne. | 1 Qt. Superb Tawny Port. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. | 2 Qts. St. Julien Sherry R.S. |
| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. | 1 Qt. D.O.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy. | 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. |
| 2 Qts. King Geo. IV. or Perfection Whisky. | 1 phial Pomeranian Bitters. |

No. 2 HAMPER—\$30.

- | |
|--|
| 1 Qt. Guilleminet Champagne. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. |
| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy. |
| 2 Qts. King Geo. IV. or Perfection Whisky. |
| 2 Qts. Tawny Dry Port. |
| 2 Qts. St. Julien Sherry. |
| 1 Qt. D.O.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 1 Qt. Vio de Porto Sherry. |
| 1 phial Pomeranian Bitters. |

No. 3 HAMPER—\$26.

- | |
|--|
| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. |
| 1 Pt. G. F. Peppermint. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. |
| 2 Qts. Sup. R.O. Port. |
| 2 Qts. King Geo. IV. or Perfection Whisky. |
| 1 Qt. Engstrand's XXX Brandy. |
| 1 Qt. Amontillado Sherry W.S. |
| 1 Qt. D.O.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 2 Qts. Medoc Claret. |
| 1 phial Pomeranian Bitters. |

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HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

(ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.)

No. 202.

Part I.

FIELD DAYS.

DECEMBER 6TH AND 13TH.

Members are reminded that attendance at these Field Days is one of the conditions for efficiency as follows:

December 6th—Infantry Company, Scottish Company, Mounted Infantry Company.

December 13th—All units except Artillery Company, Reserve Company and Medical Section.

Time of departure from Kowloon Station 8.15 a.m. train, return from Fanling 5.31 p.m. train.

Members will provide their own transportations, the Corps Canteen will be in attendance each day.

Dress: Uniform, helmet, khaki jacket, shorts, putties, rifle, bayonet, belt, braces, pouches, haversack and water-bottle.

The rifle range will be allotted to the Infantry Company from 10.30 hours to 13.00 hours, Mounted Infantry Company from 13.00 hours to 14.30 hours and Scottish Company from 14.30 hours to 17.00 hours.

The Lewis Gun Range will be at disposal of O.C. in reserve order to above. Targets: 10 per 20 men and screens for Lewis Gun.

Titles: Individual 50 and Lewis Gun 50.

Arms: Must be drawn from Corps Headquarters on Friday, the 4th inst., between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., and on Saturday, the 6th inst., between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

ARTILLERY COMPANY.

City Section parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 8th December. Dress: Mufti.

Taikoo Section parade at Taikoo at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, 11th December. Dress: Mufti.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

All Sections parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, 7th December. Dress: Mufti.

Field Section parade at Corps Headquarters from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. on Monday, 7th December, for Practical Field Geometry. Dress: Mufti.

Field Company: A lecture for N.C.O.'s (more particularly Field Co. N.C.O.'s) and others interested will be given at Corps Headquarters on Thursday, 10th December, at 5.30 p.m. Subject: "Water Supply and Camp Provisioning."

Signal Section parade at Corps Headquarters from 5.30 to 6.30 p.m. on Thursday, 10th December, for Buzzing Practice. Dress: Mufti.

Light Section parade at Belcher's Fort for D.E.L. Runs from 6 to 11 p.m. on Thursday, 17th December. Dinners will be provided by the Corps. Dress: Caps, tunics, long trousers and belts, no side-arms.

ARMOURD CAR COMPANY.

All ranks parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, 7th December, for Gun and Car Drill. Dress: Mufti.

Field Day at Fanling will be held on Sunday, 13th December. Particulars will be issued later.

INFANTRY COMPANY.

N.C.O.'s Class parade at Corps Headquarters on Monday, 14th December, at 5.30 p.m. under Sergt-Major Wright. Dress: Mufti.

No. 3 Platoon parade at Corps Headquarters on Monday, 7th December, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Mufti, rifle, bayonet and belt.

No. 4 Platoon parade at Corps Headquarters on Wednesday, 9th December, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Mufti.

SCOTTISH COMPANY.

Field Days: Sundays, 6th and 13th December. The Company (Nos. 5, 6, and 7 Platoons) will parade at full strength outside Kowloon Railway Station on Sundays, 6th and 13th December, at 9 a.m.

Dress: Short putties, khaki hose tops, flashes, kilts, khaki aprons, tunics, helmets, rifle, bayonet, belt, braces, pouches, haversack and waterbottle.

Rations: Each man must provide his own rations, but drinks will be obtainable at Fanling Station.

Arms: Must be drawn from Corps Headquarters on Friday, the 4th inst., between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., and on Saturday, the 6th inst., between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Note: To be efficient every member of the Company must attend these Field Days.

Pipe Band will parade for practice as usual.

Reel Club will meet for practice as detailed by Ete. R. O. Sutherland.

Howa match against Kowloon Bowling Green Club has been postponed to Saturday, 19th December.

Kit: There are still many members of No. 1 (City) Platoon who have not sent in completed lists to Acting C.Q.M.S. and they are requested to do so at once.

No. 5 Platoon will parade at Taikoo Dockyard Offices at 5.15 p.m. on Monday, 7th December.

No. 6 Platoon will parade at Kowloon Docks on Friday, 4th December, at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Mufti, rifle, belt and bayonet.

No. 7 Platoon will parade at Corps Headquarters on Thursday, 10th December, at 5.15 p.m. for instruction in "Platoon in attack and defence." Dress: Mufti.

(Continued on next Column.)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S BIRTHDAY. SEVEN YEARS' PROGRESS.

The Republic of Czechoslovakia has just celebrated the seventh anniversary of its creation as a sovereign State.

The progress of the State is extraordinary writes the Prague correspondent of a London paper when one considers the short space of time in which it has been accomplished. But there are quite excellent reasons for this rapid progress. It is doubtful whether any other country in Europe has spent so much time, trouble, and money on propaganda as Czechoslovakia. Although using a difficult language, which is of no practical use to any modern business man, it has managed to make itself known from Paris to Tokyo, French, English, and even German, have been pressed into service. The Czech Government issues weekly, three separate newspapers written in these three languages. As a matter of fact, the German paper is a daily. Every facility is given to the foreign journalist visiting this country for the first time: he is shown everything, told everything. Artistic, scientific, and musical organisations abroad have been encouraged to hold their conferences in Prague.

It has induced them to accept these offers. During the past seven years some dozens of conferences of various kinds must have been held in this country.

For the outside world Czechoslovakia has produced four outstanding personalities during its short existence: President Masaryk, Dr. Edward Benes, Dr. Alois Hasek, and Karel Chapka. When history is written it is certain that President Masaryk will be one of the most significant figures of the period. He worked the whole of his life for one purpose: the liberation of his people from a foreign yoke. That purpose has been achieved; and the spiritual history of the creation of this Republic is the history of President Masaryk. Dr. Edward Benes, the Czech Foreign Minister, is a very spectacular statesman and has proved himself an able showman for his country. Dr. Alois Hasek, who is better known in Central Europe than in the Anglo-Saxon world, was the Czech Finance Minister responsible for the separation of the Czech currency from that of old Austria. He was also responsible for the stabilisation of the Czech crown and has fought speculation inside the country. Karel Chapka is now well known in England and America: he has enriched the English language by the word "Robot" from his famous play "R.U.R."

The Czech Republic has proved itself one of the bulwarks against Communism in Central Europe. It is true that there is a Communist Party in this country, but in comparison with the other political parties it is not strong. This is quite natural when one realises that Czechoslovakia is pre-eminently a bourgeois country. Those in power are of middle-class mentality, while the peasants are not likely to grumble against a non-existent autocracy; so that the Moscow brand of Communism is not likely to make much headway.

VALUE OF RESEARCH. COTTON INVESTIGATION.

Sir Thomas Holland, Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, addressing the Royal Society of Arts, urged the placing of scientific research upon a national and Imperial basis. He called attention to the fact that the Cotton Research Association was spending £25,000 a year on research in connection with a raw product that was worth between £25,000,000 and £30,000,000. Thus, a farthing added to every 20s. represented the cost of valuable investigation.

The Egyptian Government, according to a message from Cairo, has decided to reduce the area under cotton to one-third of that at present so cultivated.

Part II.

PROMOTION.

The following promotion will take effect from 25th November, 1925:—No. 489 Lee-Corpl. A. C. I. Bowker, No. 1 Platoon, to be Corporal.

TRANSFER.

No. 048 Pte. A. W. Shovelton, Armoured Car Company, is permitted to transfer to Medical Section, as from 1st December, 1925.

LEAVE.

Capt. H. B. L. Dowbiggin rejoined from leave on 30th November, 1925, and Lieut. D. C. Logan, M.C., on 27th November, 1925.

No. 634 Pte. W. H. Kylling, Reserve Company, is granted 12 months' leave from 1st December, 1925, to 30th November, 1926.

REVERSION.

No. 742 Cpl. R. B. Jones, M.C., No. 1 Platoon, is permitted to revert to the rank of Private at his own request, as from 1st December, 1925.

RESIGNATION.

The following are permitted to resign from the Corps, as from 1st December, 1925:—

No. 728 Spr. R. E. Stott, Engineer Company.

No. 706 Spr. F. W. Mathew, Engineer Company.

No. 628 Spr. A. Mujtaba, Engineer Company.

L. D. JOLL, Captain, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C. Hongkong, December 4th, 1925.

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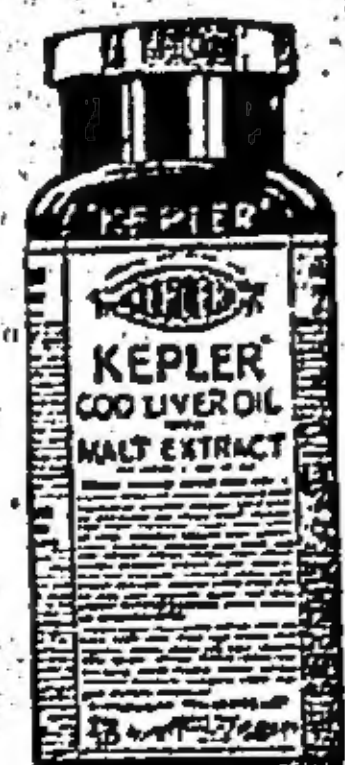
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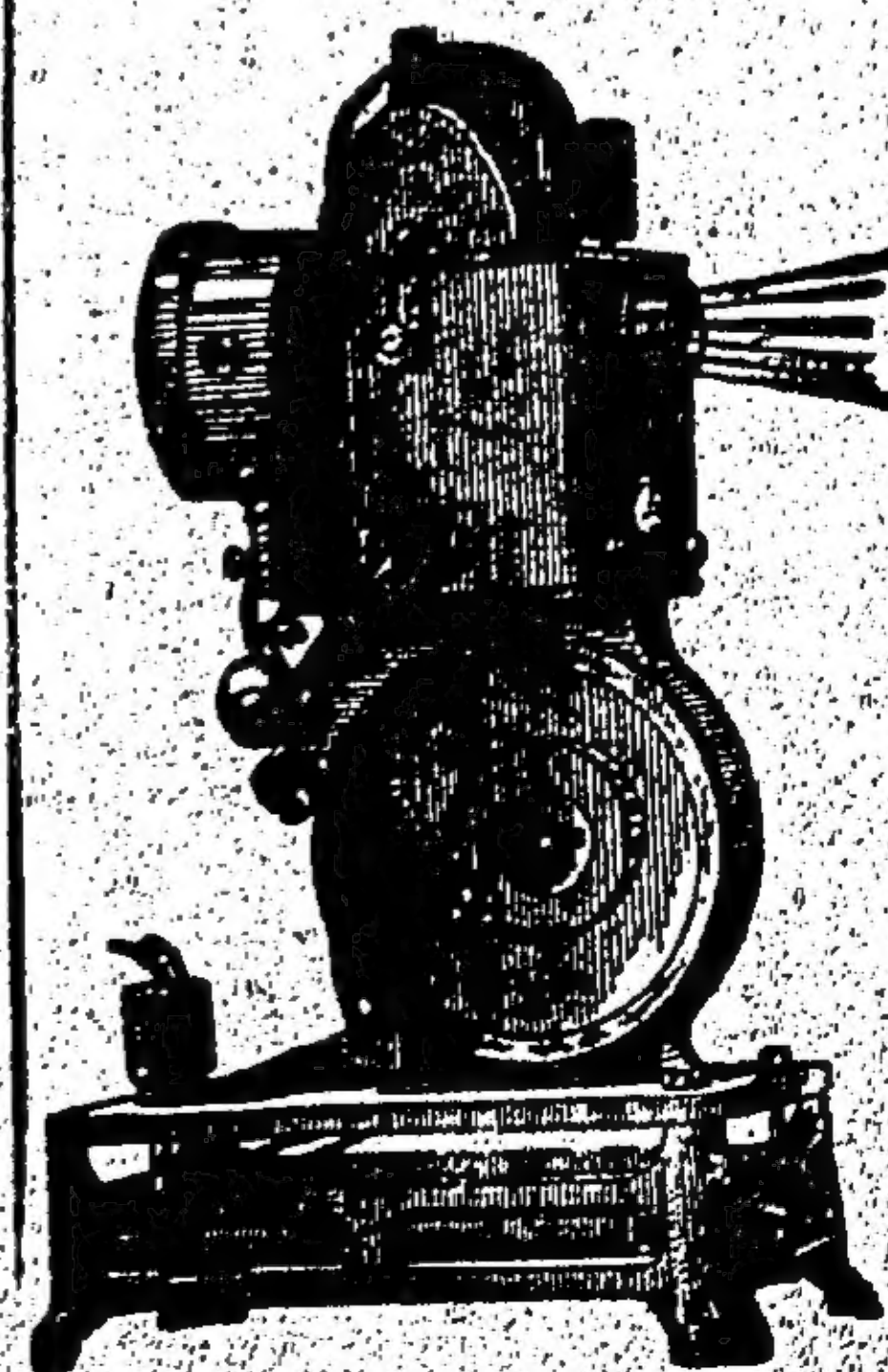
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THE 42nd ANNUAL AL FRESCO FETE

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL
WILL BE HELD
IN THE COMPOUND OF THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL
ON
SUNDAY, 6th DECEMBER, 1925,
from 8.30 to 11.30 p.m.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

ADMISSION \$1.00
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Admitted Half Price.
Each ticket of admission entitles the holder to a
SOUVENIR which may be had at the SOUVENIR
Stall from 3.00 to 10.30 p.m. Those who exchange
their admission tickets during the afternoon (3.00 to
5.30 p.m.) will receive at the same time tickets
entitling them to free admission to the evening fete.

In the afternoon from 2.30 to 6.30 p.m. several STALLS
will be open and amusements, specially for children
will be provided. Tea and Refreshment will be
obtainable. ADMISSION FREE.

The grounds will be brilliantly illuminated in the evening.
The Band of the EAST SURREYS will play both in
the afternoon and in the evening.

SOME FEATURES OF THE FETE.

TOY BAZAAR. TEN CENTS STALL. PICTURE GALLERY. SHOOTING
GALLERY. SUBSISTENT CAFE. WITH DIAMOND RING. WEDDING
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ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1924.
Revised by Members.
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"FULL SOVEREIGNTY FOR CHINA."

RESOLUTION BY PEKING
MISSIONARIES.

ABOLITION OF EXTRALITY.
AND "TOLERATION CLAUSES" FROM
TREATIES.

At a largely-attended meeting of the
Peking Missionary Association recently,
a statement was adopted by a vote of 90
to 13, calling for the early establishment
through the efforts of the Chinese of a
stable Government, for the elimination
of the "toleration clauses" from the
treaties, for the recognition of China's
full sovereignty, and for the early aboli-
tion of extraterritoriality.

The statement adopted was that pre-
pared by the Committee appointed for this
purpose, as revised by that Com-
mittee following the meeting two weeks
earlier. The statement was presented by
Dr. G. B. Taylor, Chairman of the Com-
mittee. Minor verbal amendments to the
statement were made on the motion of Dr. Fenn of
the Presbyterian Mission, and one clause
was eliminated on the motion of Mr.
Childs of the Y.M.C.A. A minority re-
port was submitted by the Rev. J. C.
Keyte, Pastor of the Union Church.

THREE-FOURTHS VOTE REQUIRED.
Before the discussion on the statement
began, a motion was passed that no state-
ment should be issued unless it had re-
ceived the favourable vote of three-
fourths of those voting.

A number of people took part in the
discussion, but after the meeting many
commented on the fact that there had
been none of the excitement which marked
the meeting two weeks ago.

A motion was made that signatures
should be secured to the statement, in
order to avoid the possibility of the
charge that it was issued by the minority
group. This motion was lost after Dr.
Cormack had declared that while many
would have preferred that no statement
should be issued rather than the one
submitted at the previous meeting,
no one could take exception to this state-
ment.

THE STATEMENT.

The statement as adopted reads:—

1.—"In view of the convening of the
International Conference and looking for-
wards the revision of existing treaties
between China and other nations, in
which treaties we as missionaries are
specifically involved, in view of the wide-
spread interest on the part of people in
many countries in the problem of revision,
and in hearty endorsement of the re-
solutions of the Standing Committee of the
Conference of Missionary Societies of
Great Britain and Ireland, and those
of an unofficial meeting of officers and
members of Mission Boards and Soci-
eties of the United States and Canada,
we members of the Peking Missionary
Association here assembled, speaking for
ourselves, alone, and for no other group
or identity, do express to our Honor
Boards, our respective Government and
the Christian Church of China, our own
attitude towards these problems, with the
reasons, therefore, as follows:—

SERVE CHINA.

2.—"First, our whole purpose in com-
ing to China and in prosecuting our work
is to serve God in serving China. We
are not here to force Christianity upon
the Chinese people as a foreign religion,
but to share with them and co-operate
with them in the development of the
highest spiritual values of the Christian
faith, to the mutual enrichment of our
religious life and also to co-operate with
them in promoting such forms of edu-
cational and philanthropic work as will
make for the largest public welfare. We
are committed to no policy or method
which will not further this aim.

HELP CLEAR UP CHINA PROBLEMS.

3.—"Second, we are in full sympathy
with the efforts of the Chinese people
to establish a true democracy in Govern-
ment, in industry and in education, and
to found a truly indigenous Chinese
Christian Church. We recognise the dif-
ficulties which they face in this tremen-
dous task. We desire to co-operate in
the removal of all obstacles, and to fur-
ther, in every legitimate way, their endeav-
ours to establish a just and stable Gov-
ernment, to improve economic conditions
and to secure for the people of China
all the rights and privileges of a free and
sovereign nation.

ABOLISH "TOLERATION CLAUSES."

4.—"Third, we do not desire that our
legal rights as protestant missions and
missionaries in China should henceforth
rest upon such provisions as the so-called
"toleration clauses" in treaties between
China and foreign Powers, but that our
rights and liberties should be those freely
accorded to us by China as a sovereign
Power.

ABOLISH EXTRALITY SOON.

5.—"Fourth, for ourselves, we desire
the abolition of extraterritorial rights and
privileges, that as missionaries repre-
senting the principles of Christ in China,
we may not be associated in the minds
of the Chinese people with the military
power of foreign nations. We frankly
recognise the complexity of the issues in-
volved, which concern many besides our-
selves, and that there is honest differ-
ence of opinion as to the processes by which
this end may be attained. We seek only
to foster the goodwill and mutual con-
fidence which are essential for making
the adjustments that will necessarily be
called for. We earnestly hope that the
Commission appointed under the terms
of the Washington Treaty may be able
to present practicable plans to the Gov-
ernments therein represented for the
early abrogation of all extraterritorial
privileges.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 3rd, 1925.	
Hongkong Bank	\$1,080 b, 1,090 sa.
Chartered Bank	\$131 nom.
Merchants Bank & S.	\$230 nom.
Do.	\$131 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$29 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$85 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$600 nom.
China Insurance	\$2.15 buy.
North China Insurance	\$1.140 nom.
Union Insurance	\$3.00 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$3.00 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$160 nom.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$600 not- Donglass
H.K. U. & M. Steamboats	\$234 buy.
Hongkong Tugs	\$4 nom.
Indo-China (Fre.)	\$33 nom.
Do.	\$170 nom.
Do.	\$170 nom.
Shell Transport	\$6 buy.
Star Lines	\$604 buy, 61 sa.
Waterboats	\$16 buy.
Oriental Navigation	\$150 nom.
Line Sugar	\$30 buy.
Labrador Sugar	\$48 nom.
Regent	\$2 sel.
Kailash Mining Ad.	\$2 sel.
Langkai (combined)	\$1.33 buy.
Do. (single)	\$1.19 buy.
Shanghai Explorations	\$1.54 buy.
Shanghai Loans	\$1.8 nom.
Bank	\$6.00 buy.
Trunk Mines	\$3/ nom.
Ural Caspian	\$1 nom.
H.K. & W. Wharf	\$132 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$584 buy.
Hongkong	\$1.150 buy.
New Engineering	\$1.7 buy, 2 sa.
Shanghai Dock	\$1.117 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels (old)	\$2 buy, 94 sa.
Hongkong Realty (old)	\$284 buy.
H.K. Territorials (old)	\$2 buy.
Humphreys Estates	\$1.16 nom.
Prince's Buildings	\$150 nom.
Rural Lands	\$7 sel.
Two Cottons	\$1.104 b, 10.45 sa.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$1.3 b, 3.40 sel, 3.30 sa.
Do.	\$1.36 buy.
Amusements	\$1.36 buy.
Canton Ice	\$74 nom.
Cement (combined)	\$15.10 b, 15.30 sa.
Do. (old)	\$13 nom.
Do. (new)	\$3 nom.
China Buses	\$1.104 buy.
China Lights (combined)	\$20 buy.
Do. (old)	\$15 nom.
Do. (new)	\$15 nom.
China Providents (comb.)	\$33 nom.
Do. (old)	\$33 nom.
Do. (new)	\$9.15 sel.
Constructions	\$14 buy.
Dairy Farms	\$18 buy, 19 sel.
Der & Wing (P.P.)	\$10 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$35 buy, 55 sa.
Macao Electric	\$30 cts buy.
H.K. Developments	\$30 cts buy.
H.K. Boreas (combined)	\$40 sel.
Do. (old)	\$13 nom.
Do. (new)	\$24 nom.
Hongkong Tramways	\$25 buy.
Lean Crawford	\$124 buy.
Macintyre	\$21 nom.
Peak Trams (old)	\$18 buy.
Do. (new) (P.P.)	\$3 buy.
Sinocore	\$11 sel.
Taxis	\$5 sel.
United Asbestos	\$20 nom.
Wallace (new)	\$16 sel.
Wm. Powell	\$14 sel.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sales; nom—nominal.	

BRITISH MERCHANTS TOO MODEST.

A VENEZUELAN COMMERCIAL
ATTACHE'S OPINIONS.

Senr. E. Arroyo Lameda, Commercial
Attaché of the Venezuelan Legation in
London, writing to a London paper says:
"Since I have been in England I have
had the opportunity of meeting a great
many of Britain's leading manufacturers
—mostly those whose interests lie in
Venezuela and South America—and what
has impressed me is the modesty of the
average British manufacturer where his
own goods are concerned.

"British goods are of the best—we say
and know that in Venezuela, but we are
not told it by the Briton himself. Now
that Great Britain is actively beginning
to join in the race for South American
trade, may we be permitted to suggest
one or two points?

"First, advertising is essential. Goods,
even British ones, are not always sold on
their merits, but more often by the per-
suasiveness of the travellers. Moreover,
representatives must have a full acquaint-
ance with the psychological and social
aspects of the people, to whom they are
selling.

"It is British capital that has had a
big share in making Venezuela, for her
one of the fastest-growing countries
today, in the same way British
money has been largely instrumental in
bringing her to the front of the world's
oil-producing countries. Her great cotton
potentialities are only now being de-
veloped. It is not surprising, therefore,
that the Venezuelan Government itself
should display an interest in British in-
dustrial enterprise.

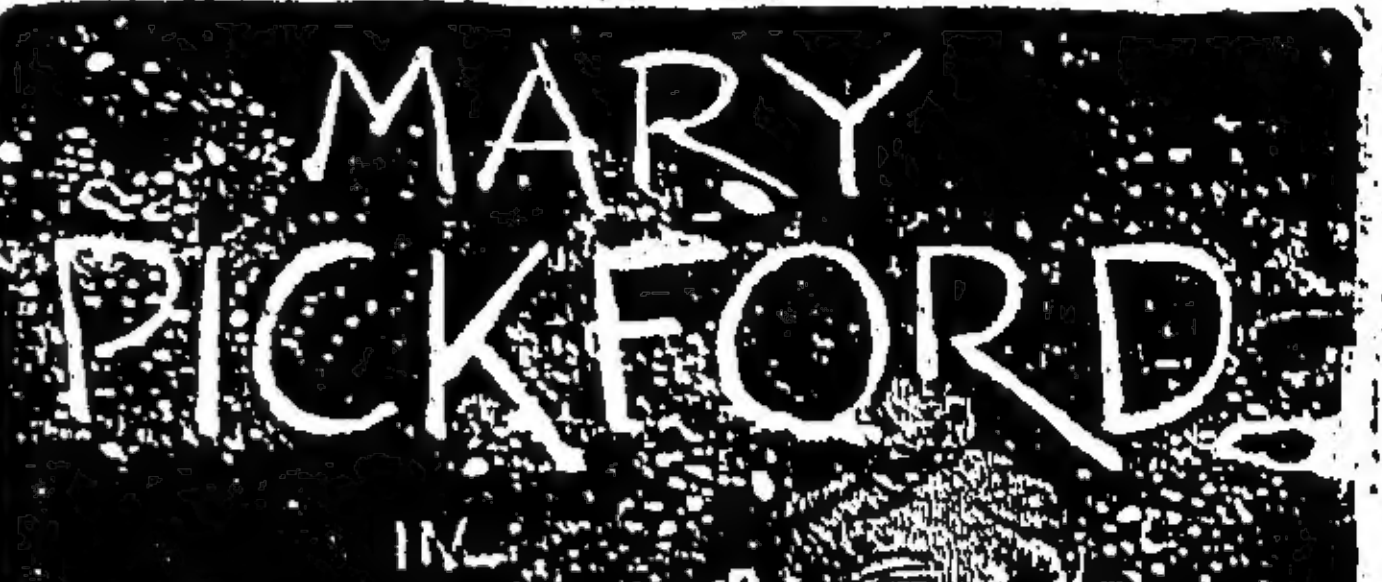
"I myself shall be glad to give any
information I can and to further com-
mercial intercourse between Great Britain
and Venezuela if the modest British mer-
chant will allow me."

MEMBERSHIP RULES.

"At the beginning of the meeting, on the
recommendation of the Executive Com-
mittee, rules for membership in the As-
sociation were adopted. Members are to
include: (1) those belonging to Chris-
tian missionary bodies; (2) those con-
nected with other Christian institutions;
(3) independent Christian Missionaries;
and (4) others who may wish to join
and are admitted by vote of the Execu-
tive Committee. All such members are
entitled to vote after having been in
China for at least a year, and upon
the payment of the membership fee.
There also may be associate members,
entitled to speak at meetings but not to
vote.—Peking Leader.

QUEEN'S

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW.



MARY PICKFORD
"LITTLE ANNIE ROONEY"
DIRECTED BY
WILLIAM BEAUDINE

The World's Sweetheart
In the tomboy role of leader of a band of boys
in New York's East Side slums never was more
sweetly impish, nor fascinatingly beautiful.
As Little Annie Rooney
Her wonderful curls of gold are flung free as she
romps through a story so splendidly heart
compelling that the tears of sympathy are driven
away by swift wrinkles of laughter.

INVESTMENTS.

WE BUY.		WE SELL.	
Shanghai Bubbles	12	Providence	200
500/1,000 Hotels	10/800	Lexus	500
100/500 Trams	10	Wharves	100/500
500 (comb.) Cements	1,000	Humphreys	1/10
500 Steamboats	800	Peak Trams	100/500
500 Cantonian	500/1,000	Dairy Farms	100

SMALL INVESTORS.

THE RUBBER MARKET. SINGAPORE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have received a
cable from Singapore announcing the
rubber is now \$1.81 per lb. and giving
the following quotations for rubber
shares:—

Straits	
Allenbys	\$4.10
Alor Gajahs	4.15
Ayer Molek	3.75
Ayer Panas	3.75
Balgownie	7.10
Bassett	2.30
Brogas	2.25
Bukit Jelutong	1.85
Bukit Katil	2.05
Changkat Serdangs	12.25
Connemaras	3.25
Geniales	3.30
Indragiris	12.75
Jerams	1.95
Jimaha	3.40
Kedahs	5.10
Kempas	12.35
Kuala Sidama	4.75
Lunas	18.00
Malaka Pindas	4.15
Malakoffs	6.00
Mandai Tekongas	1.40
Mayfields	15.50
New Crazeleas	2.85
New Serendahs	6.00
Nyalas	5.75
Pajamas	17.50
Punggors	17.50
Sandycrofts	2.05
Scudais	5.75
Sungei Bagans	0.25
Tapahs	34.00
Tambalaks	2.00
Teluk Ansons	13.50
United Malakans	4.00
Utah Simpans	5.00

The following dividends have been
declared:

Balgownie	15% Int.
Jerams	8%
Kedahs	15%
Parit Peraks	13%

ANOTHER LIST.

Messrs. Benjamin & Potts send us the
following rubber quotations (all middle
prices) received from Singapore yester-
day:

Straits	
Alor Gajahs	\$3.75
Ayer Moleks	3.80
Ayer Panas	17.55
Balgownie	6.90
Bassett	2.23
Changkat Serdangs	11.75
Geniales	3.25
Jerams	1.90
Jimaha	3.00
Kedahs	4.75

(Continued on next Column.)

THE BABY'S CHARM.

INCIDENT IN A MALAYAN
CLINIC.

In the annual report of Infant Welfare
work at Kuala Lumpur, the following is
to be found:—

"There is one regular weighing day a
week at the Clinic but mothers bringing
babies from outlying districts and
kampungs may have them weighed any
day, as it is not always easy for them
to get to the Clinic on the recognised
day. Great difficulty was experienced
at first about weighing The Chinese
and Malays were very superstitious
about it, fearing that some dreadful
misfortune would befall the baby. How-
ever they are gradually overcoming
such beliefs and provided there is no
fan anywhere near, that might blow
the baby away, that the Sister or Nurse
who does the weighing is one they re-
cognise as a member of the staff, they
willingly submit but they are very re-
luctant to allow a stranger to touch the
baby.

"Another difficulty was experienced in
getting them to believe in the necessity
of a daily bath. The mothers generally
wash the infant in "bile," the rice com-
ing in for the most attention. Soap and
warm water they never use. They have
a strong objection to completely un-
dressing an infant and never will they
remove a charm, which is as a rule far
from clean. One afternoon a Chinese
mother, very poor, brought a rather fine
but dirty baby. She removed the clothes
but not the charm saying that when the
child was young, it was very ill, that
a neighbour gave her the charm which
she hung around the baby's neck, and
that the next day the child was better
and had not been ill since. She would
do anything we wished short of removing
the charm. The charm in this case
proved to be a dog licence-bearing the
inscription "1915, Selangor, one dog,
1689."

Kempas	11.60
Malaka Pindas	4.00
Malakoffs	6.00
New Serendahs	5.85
Pajamas	17.25
Punggors	2.00
Sandellas	12.75
Sandycrofts	5.75
Tapahs	34.55
Teluk Ansons	13.15
Ulu Bopits	1.00

LODGE QUOTATIONS.
United Sumatras 3/3d b.
United Serdangs 5/3d b.
Merlimaus 7/3d b.

UNUSUAL VALUES
IN
PYJAMAS

SUITABLE FOR PRESENT WEAR
LIGHT WEIGHT CEYLON FLANNEL
\$2.00 per suit 3 suits for \$22.50

MEDIUM WEIGHT UNION FLANNEL
\$11.00 per suit 3 suits for \$31.00

WE ALLOW 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MACKINTOSH & Co., Ltd.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.
Alexandra Building,
Des Vaux Road.

SLIPPERS
in
TOWELLING
LEATHER
and
JAGGER
WOOL
PLAID.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOW AVAILABLE
CHICKENS and CAPONS
80 cts. Per lb. (Dead Weight.)

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

GREET YOUR FRIENDS WITH
XMAS CARDS
WHICH THEY WILL APPRECIATE.

YOUR SELECTION FROM OUR BEAUTIFUL
ASSORTMENT CANNOT FAIL TO
PLEASE THEM.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

DO YOUR XMAS SHOPPING
AT
WHITEAWAY'S
THE LARGEST TOY BAZAAR IN TOWN.

DO NOT FAIL TO VISIT
XMAS AVENUE

FOR
**XMAS CRACKERS,
XMAS CARDS & CALENDARS,
CARNIVAL NOVELTIES,
CHILDREN'S BOOKS.**

REMEMBER SHOP EARLY TO SECURE THE BEST.

ALL PRICES PLAINLY MARKED AT LOWEST
POSSIBLE PRICE FOR NET CASH.
NO DISCOUNTS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

THE SHANGHAI ENQUIRY.

PRESS INTERVIEW WITH MR. JUSTICE JOHNSON.

Mr. Justice E. Finlay Johnson, of the Supreme Court, on his return to Manila from Shanghai, where he had been acting as Chairman of the International Commission of Judges during the enquiry into the causes of the riots which broke out in Shanghai on the day of May, 1923, in which 20 Chinamen were killed and wounded was interviewed by a Press representative on his arrival. He stated that the people of Shanghai gave the Commission a very cordial reception upon its arrival at Shanghai. The officials of Shanghai co-operated with the Commission in an effort to arrive at what were the real facts causing the riots. The Commission was composed of Mr. Justice E. Finlay Johnson, as Chairman, Sir Henry C. Gollan, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and Mr. Court of Hongkong, Suga, of one of the appellate courts of Japan. During the enquiry the Commission heard about 30 witnesses and examined many exhibits. The Commission finished its work and has made its report to the diplomatic representatives at Peking. The Chinese people refused to take part in the enquiry for the reasons, first, that about fifty of the so-called student rioters had been arrested, tried and acquitted in the Mixed Court in the month of June, 1923; second, that the matter had been investigated in the month of June by representatives of the Diplomatic Corps of Peking; and third, that the report of said representatives had never been made public. The Chinese people said on occasion for a further enquiry. There appeared before the Commission six British lawyers, who represented (a) the Municipal Council of Shanghai, and (b) the police-men who had taken direct part in quelling the so-called riot. Nearly all of the witnesses were members of the foreign police of the International Settlement of Shanghai. Very few civilians appeared to give testimony.

The political situation in China leaves many things to be desired. The forty thousand young Chinese men who have graduated in the universities of Europe and America are insisting that the people shall have a large participation in the affairs of the government of China. It is hoped that the Tariff Commission which is now sitting at Peking may settle many of the grievances of the Chinese people relating to their control of their tariff regulations. The Chinese people are insisting that the only way by which they may be able to relieve themselves of their national indebtedness is to have complete control, under proper supervision, by experts, of their tariff. People who know most about the internal affairs of China sincerely hope that the Tariff Commission may find some way of settling the demands of the Chinese people, at least in a great degree.

The commercial situation in China seems to be improving. Yet there are many things still to be desired in China with reference to her commerce. The Chinese people are complaining bitterly about extraterritoriality and their loss of sovereignty over certain sections of China. It is hoped that the nations of the world may co-operate with China for the purpose of bringing about a more satisfactory international relation. China is in great need of a strong central government. The Chinese people are a good people—intelligent and industrious. They are entitled to the sympathy and assistance of all good men. Mr. Justice Johnson says that he is glad to be back again in Manila at his work and be among the people with whom he has worked for a period of nearly twenty-five years.

MARINE COURT.

The following cases were disposed of by Lieut. Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday:—
Chan Kam Yau, master of the steam launch *Tung Shing*, and Chan So, master of the steam launch *Wan Fat*, were each fined \$3, or five days' hard labour in default, for failing to observe the rule of the road in the harbour.
The master of a trading junk was fined \$10, with the alternative of ten days' hard labour, for mooring his junk in the Southern Fairway and causing an obstruction in the harbour.
Pang Lue, master of the steam launch *Hoi Hong*, was charged with failing to stop when called upon to do so by the Water Police.
Mr. W. B. Hind pleaded guilty on defendant's behalf and said the case had been adjourned from the previous week on account of the sickness of the defendant. He understood that the police did not press the charge.
A fine of \$3, or three days' hard labour in default was imposed.

ROBBERY AT KOWLOON TONG.

An armed robbery was perpetrated at Kowloon Tong yesterday. It appears that at 1 a.m. eight men, four of whom were armed with revolvers, two with daggers and two with wooden poles, forced their way into an unnumbered house. The occupants were awakened by the robbers hanging on the door. Six men entered the premises and the other two remained on guard outside. The four armed with revolvers and the two armed with daggers intimidated and overpowered the inmates of the house, and after binding and gagging them forced them into a cubicle. The gang then ransacked the house and eventually made off with jewellery and money.

SUMMARY COURT.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.
JUDGMENT IN THE HANNIBAL—KUNG SHUN CHEONG CASE.

Judgment was given in the Summary Court yesterday by Mr. Justice Wood in the case in which the Kung Shun Cheong Firm, of 78, Bonham Strand East, sued Messrs. W. A. Hannibal & Co., 31, Des Vaux Road Central, for \$343.50 as damages for alleged breach of contract, and defendants counter-claimed for \$330.75.

The action arose out of the sale of anised oil by plaintiffs to the defendant firm in September last. Plaintiffs stated that they had contracted to deliver the goods to defendants by October 4th, and defendants alleged that a material change had been made in the contract, in that the plaintiffs promised to deliver by September 28th. The oil was delivered that day but not in time for shipment. Judgment was given in favour of defendants (Messrs. W. A. Hannibal & Co.) for \$343.50 with costs, and judgment for defendants in the counter-claim (the Chinese firm) for \$330 with costs.
Mr. A. el Arculli represented plaintiffs, and Mr. H. L. Dennis (Messrs. Hastings, Dennis & Bowley) was for the defendant firm.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

CHINESE ACQUITTED OF CONSPIRACY.

Before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Wong Chung Hong, appeared on remand on three charges of alleged conspiracy to defraud various shopkeepers.
Detective-Inspector P. Murphy prosecuted and Mr. C. A. S. Russ defended. The case for the prosecution was that during the strike in June three firms were defrauded of goods to the value of about \$1,000. It was alleged that defendant was one of a syndicate who had established what is termed the "long firm fraud." There was, it was stated, a bogus firm established under the sign of the Kwong Shing Yuen, at Kwong Yuen Street West. To all intents and purposes it would be an imports and exports business. It was stated that members of the gang approached various shopkeepers from time to time and obtained large consignments of goods on the strength of a bogus "payment to be made in fourteen days." This, the prosecution stated, would allow time for the gang to victimise others. Altogether this gang got away with well over \$10,000 worth of goods. The fraud was ultimately discovered, the police were informed, and two members of the gang are serving sentences of ten months and twelve months' hard labour.
In the case in which it was alleged that the defendant had goods ordered from a furniture shop, rice shop, leather shop and a porcelain shop and that the defendant, who figured as an accountant in the Kwong Shing Yuen firm, "chopped" the books, thus guaranteeing that the money for the goods should be paid. In the case of the furniture shop it was admitted that the guarantors had paid the money for the goods. When the firms failed to get payment for the goods they had delivered they visited the place where defendant was to get the money, but defendant had disappeared. The matter found he then reported to the police.
Mr. Russ, for the defence, said that the defendant was merely an accountant of the firm, and in his master's absence could receive goods and sign for them in the firm's name. He submitted that there was no evidence to connect the defendant with any conspiracy and that the prosecution had failed to prove that he had conspired to defraud.
His Worship said he would not call on the defence further. He had been against the prosecution all through the case. There was no evidence of conspiracy on the part of defendant. One firm had been paid and he thought the other firms were largely to blame if they lost their money. He looked upon this case as one of failure to pay rather than conspiracy.
His Worship discharged the defendant on all three charges.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A JAPANESE COAL MERCHANT.

\$10,000 BAIL.

A Japanese coal merchant named S. H. Kawamura, of Queen's Road Central, was charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with obtaining \$9,000, under the pretext that he possessed a bill of lading relating to a consignment of coal which was on the *s.s. Taiho Maru*. Mr. Lee d'Almeida appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Haigh-Jones and A. E. Hall appeared for the defence.
One week's remand was granted, on bail of \$10,000.

BAG SNATCHING.

PORTUGUESE LADY A VICTIM.

A young Portuguese lady named Miss Amelia Maria Remedios was the victim of a bag snatcher in Queen's Road on Wednesday. A Chinese beggar approached her in a halting way, but as soon as he neared her, he snatched her bag and ran down the road. He was about to slip into a side lane when he was caught by Sergeant Points, and the lady's bag was recovered.
The man appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, and remanded for a day, so that the Court might ascertain whether he was in a fit condition to receive corporal punishment.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL PURPOSES



HOME,
FACTORY
AND
BUNKERS

POWER
HOUSE,
TUGS &
LOCOS

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
Head Office—TIENTSIN.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE.

CAPT. WARTERS SCORES A CENTURY.

On the Hongkong Cricket Club ground yesterday, the annual local fixture between Oxford and Cambridge took place. The latter won by 159 runs on the first innings.

Features of the game were the fine batting of Capt. Warters who scored 118 runs for Cambridge and the sensational collapse of the Oxford side for 33 runs in the first innings.

Batting first, Cambridge scored 159.

Of the Oxford bowlers Sayer who took 6 wickets for 68 runs had the best average.

Oxford were all out for 33. A. S. Hett scoring 19. The batsmen could do little with the fast bowling of Halsey and Quick.

Halsey and Quick bowled unchanged, the former taking 6 wickets for 11 runs and the latter 4 for 20.

Oxford, at their second attempt, made 89 for the loss of two wickets. Sayer being not out when stumps were drawn.

Scores—

CAMBRIDGE—1st INNINGS.

Lt. E. Halsey, b Sayer	4
Lt. Abelson, b Powell	20
Capt. Warters, st Wood, b Hamilton	118
H. G. Wallington, b Sayer	1
Rev. E. K. Quick, st Wood, b Hamilton	4
Lt. Emley, lb.w. Sayer	9
Lt. W. Hamilton, c and b Hamilton	11
T. E. Pendered, lb.w. Sayer	6
T. W. c Sayer, b Hamilton	9
Lt. Mansergh, c and b Sayer	10
R. E. Lindsell (not out)	1
Extras	5
Total	159

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Powell	10	0	58	1
Sayer	10	0	68	6
Hawkins	2	0	33	0
A. F. Hamilton	6	1	27	0

OXFORD—1st INNINGS.

A. G. M. Fletcher, b Halsey	2
C. R. Sayer, lb.w. Quick	0
A. E. Wood, b Quick	0
T. E. Powell, c Warters, b Halsey	1
Lt. E. Hamilton, b Halsey	2
A. D. Bull, lb.w. Quick	1
W. T. Featherstone, b Halsey	0
A. S. Hett, c Quick, b Halsey	19
N. L. Smith, b Quick	5
R. D. Rees (not out)	0
Extras	2
Total	33

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Halsey	9	4	11	6
Quick	9	2	30	4

OXFORD—2nd INNINGS.

G. R. Sayer (not out)	0
R. D. Rees, run out	0
A. E. Wood, b Pendered	12
T. E. Powell (not out)	20
Extras	2
Total (for 2 wickets)	32

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hamilton	6	0	19	0
Pendered	3	1	21	0
Wallington	3	0	13	1
Mansergh	2	0	21	0
Emley	1	0	17	0

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

(Ladies' Section.)

DRAW FOR THE TAGGART CUP.

The draw for the Taggart Cup result:

As follows:—
Mrs. Lewis v. Mrs. Leggatt.
Mrs. K. S. Morrison v. Mrs. Cameron.
Mrs. Shillabeer v. Mrs. Piercy.
Mrs. T. E. Pearce v. Mrs. E. B. Ross.
Mrs. Hopner v. Mrs. S. B. C. Ross.
Mrs. B. D. Evans v. Mrs. Murdoch.
Mrs. Ferguson v. Mrs. Dodwell.
Mrs. Murray v. Mrs. Griffin.
Byes: Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Cassidy, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Dalgety, Mrs. Stoddart, Mrs. Bowley, Mrs. Walter Lang.

HOCKEY.

SIM SHIELD COMPETITION.

ARMY DEFEATS CLUB.

Playing on the U.S.R.C. ground, Kowloon, on Wednesday evening in the first match of the "Sim" Shield competition, the Hongkong Hockey Club (the holders) were defeated by the Army by one goal to nil.

The teams were as under:—

Club.—P. W. F. Mills; D. H. Sherman, A. P. T. Farquharson; A. A. Dand, E. J. R. Mitchell (Capt.), Rev. E. W. L. Martin; H. Owen Hughes, V. Woodward, A. Dyer Ball, G. P. Lammer, T. J. Price, Army.—Sergeant Clark; Sergeant Phillips, Lieut. Smith; Capt. C. D. Armstrong, Capt. D. Y. Allfree (Capt.), Lieut. Webb; L/Cpl. Masters; Lieut. V. R. Wright; Neville, Pte. Burgess, Lieut. Jacobson, Lieut. 2nd-Lieut. C. H. Dickins.

Play was keen and interesting, both teams combining well, the goal keepers on both sides doing remarkably fine work. The Club began by attacking, but Clark kept a secure goal. Two or three goals were scored by the Club, but on each occasion, the scorers were ruled off-side. The only goal of the match, which eliminated the holders, was scored by Burgess just before half-time.

In the second half, the Club attacked vigorously, and deserved to equalise, and had there been another goal-keeping the Club might have kept the lead. As it was, Clark was always alert and sure, and he undoubtedly was more responsible than any other for the Army winning the match.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON F.C. v. RECREIO.

This league match will be played on the Kowloon ground on Saturday. Kick-off 4 p.m.
Kowloon:—Vickers; Wheeler and Urquhart; Turner, Sims and McKelvie; Taylor, Duncan; Linaker, Mason and Hayes. Reserve: McBride.

KOWLOON RES. v. SOUTH CHINA "A."

This league match will be played on the Kowloon ground on Saturday. Kick-off 2.30 p.m.
Kowloon Res.:—Rasmussen; Brown and Guest; Street, Carville and Pasco; Morris, Latham, Vickers, Fitzgerald and Eastman. Reserve: Morrison.

KOWLOON "B" v. ST. JOSEPH'S BOARDS.

This league match will be played on St. Joseph's ground on Saturday. Kick-off 2.30 p.m.
Kowloon "B":—Matchin; Hest and Bliss; White, Miles and Nicholls; Duncan, Hedley, Thompson; Ross and W. M. Mason. Reserve: Jordan.

THE SURREYS SPORTS.

TO-DAY'S EVENT AT SPOOKUNPOO.

The 1st Battalion, the East Surrey Regt., are holding their annual sports on the Garrison ground at Spookunpoo this afternoon, when the finals will be decided.

The sports commence at 2 p.m. and included in the programme is a one-mile race, open to the Army and Navy in South China. There are also three tug-of-war events, 110 stone, 120 stone and catchweights, open to Indian forces and police.

"BOBBIES" GONE HOME.

HOW THEY WERE STRANDED IN JAPAN.

HONGKONG RESIDENT'S GENEROSITY.

Local baseball enthusiasts had for some time been looking forward to the proposed visit of the Philadelphia "Bobbies" girls' baseball team, but it is not now coming. The girls have returned home, and but for the generosity of Mr. N. H. Mody they would, probably still be stranded in Japan.

The *Japan Chronicle* states that:—Reckoned up, the second class fare across the Pacific and first-class across the United States, with attendant expenses, came to \$12,000, which sum Mr. Mody guaranteed on the spot, and the rest of the business was very quickly completed. It is seldom that generosity on this large scale is available to meet a need, and this kind deed so quietly and simply done is an example of a spirit which, if it were a little more widely diffused, would make the world a much happier place.

HONGKONG-CANTON
CONFERENCES.PROPOSAL TO WAIT CHIANG
KAI SHEK'S RETURN.

[FROM THE CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The personnel to represent the Kuomintang in the proposed responsible Canton delegation to open formal conversations with a similarly constituted body from Hongkong with a view of ending the boycott and strike will be Messrs. Wong Ching Wei, Chan Kung Pok, and Tam Ping Shan, as previously published. The three to represent the Strike Committee will be chosen from the seven names also published the other day.

General Chiang Kai Shek, now in Swatow, may not be able to return to Canton before the middle of December, and it is understood that the proposed Canton-Hongkong conference will not take place before his return.

The Strike Committee in Canton has announced that its pickets will allow the proposed touring parties from the leading trade organizations in Hongkong personal freedom of the city.

The Second National Convention of the Kuomintang will be held in Canton next month, according to information given out in Canton. Some 20 Chinese from abroad whose intention it is to attend the Convention have now reported their arrival in Canton.

THE "FATSHAN."

PROPELLER SHAFT BREAKS.

The s.s. *Fatshan*, just after she had passed Cap Sai Mun yesterday morning on her way to Canton, was partially disabled by the breaking of her starboard propeller shaft. It was deemed inadvisable to continue the journey with only one propeller working. The accident was reported to Hongkong by wireless and the *Fatshan* slowly steamed back to Hongkong, berthing alongside her wharf about eleven o'clock.

Among the ship's passengers were Mr. Yeung Sai Ngam and Mr. Kan Kam Shek, the two delegates from Canton who have been visiting Hongkong during the past few days and conferring with merchants here. They will now go up on the *Honan* this morning.

The *Fatshan* proceeded to Taikoo Dock yesterday where the necessary repairs will be speedily carried out. It is expected that the steamer will resume her run to Canton to-morrow morning.

TRAGEDY AT SAIKUNG.

POLICE SERGEANT FOUND
DEAD.

The friends and colleagues of Sergeant A. H. Blackman were shocked and surprised yesterday morning when they learned that he had been found dead at his station at Saikung, in the New Territories, and that the circumstances pointed to his having shot himself with his service revolver.

It is stated that during the last few days Sergeant Blackman had been suffering from fever and had been delirious. Sergeant Blackman was well liked by his colleagues in the Force, and was held in esteem by his superiors. He was a man of cheerful disposition, and always willing to undertake any duty however arduous it might be. He joined the Force in 1917 after having served throughout the war as a member of the Royal Marines. He was assigned for duty aloft as a member of the Water Police, and when not on duty on any of the police launches, was in attendance in the charge room of the Water Police Station at Tsim Tsa Tsui. About a month ago, at his own request, he was transferred to the Police Station at Saikung in the New Territories, where the activities of labour pickets and robbers have lately resulted in much more onerous duties for police officers. The deceased was about 25 years of age and unmarried.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4.30.

FISHING JUNK PIRATED.

The police received a report yesterday that a fishing junk had been pirated in British waters off Yee O Kok, Tai O. The piracy took place about eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, and the report states that the junk was boarded by a number of pirates armed with revolvers, and that valuables and money were taken away by the pirates, who, it is understood, also took the junk. It was also reported that one of the occupants of the fishing junk was wounded, but there is no mention of this in the report received by the police.

THE LATE MR. CHAU SIU KI.

PORTRAIT UNVEILED AT ST.
STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE.

A further tribute to the good work and public service of the late Mr. Chau Siu Ki was paid yesterday morning, when H.E. the Governor (Mr. Cecil Clementi, C.M.G.) unveiled his portrait at St. Stephen's Boys' College. There were present at the ceremony the Warden, (the Rev. W. H. Hewitt, M.A., B.D.), the Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. P. H. Hoysak, the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son, the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, the Bishop of Victoria (the Right Rev. C. B. Duppuy), Mr. T. N. Chau, and the masters of the College.

The Bishop, as Chairman of the College Council, said it was his privilege to welcome H.E. the Governor, but he was sorry they could only welcome him to the temporary quarters; their hope was that soon they might have a worthy building in which the work of the College could be carried on.

They were very grateful to His Excellency, amidst the heavy pressure of his work, for sparing time to be present on this occasion, when they desired to do honour to the memory of one, who not only set a very high standard of public service in the community generally, but who closely identified himself with the work of the College, serving on its Council, and being also an active member of the Building Committee for the new school, in which office they were glad to know he was succeeded by his son, Mr. T. N. Chau, an old boy of the College.

He would again say he felt very grateful to His Excellency for being present that morning to unveil the portrait of Mr. Chau Siu Ki, who was a great benefactor of the College.

Prayers were then said by the Chaplain (the Rev. E. W. L. Martin) following which, the Warden addressed the gathering.

THE WARDEN'S TRIBUTE.

The Warden said they had met to commemorate the services, as benefactor to the College, of the late Mr. Chau Siu Ki. He always looked upon Mr. Chau Siu Ki's service from the point of view of what he did, as a service in which he spent himself for the good of the community. In this way he thought of him as a benefactor, not in terms of dollars and cents. Though he subscribed himself, and got others to subscribe, at different times, of more value was the fact that he gave of his time, his thought and his energy very freely to carry on this work, of which he was one of the founders. Very often he had had occasion to visit Mr. Chau's office and trouble him when he was in the midst of work pertaining to his own business or to the affairs of the community, but always he found him ready to receive him and give his best attention and his most valuable advice upon the matters of the College on which he was consulted. He regularly attended the Council meetings, and not only that, but from time to time he visited the College in order to inform himself how the work was getting along. In June last when they had a strike of labourers in Hongkong and when the minds of many students were upset, the Chinese members of the Council and Mr. Chau Siu Ki with them, took the trouble to come to the School and talk to the students, putting before them the situation as it appeared to the minds of the older and saner members of the Chinese community, and it was largely due to the advice given that in St. Stephen's College both the students and the staff were able at that time to take a sane outlook upon the situation and prevent their work from being interrupted by any trouble in the School. Mr. Chau Siu Ki always regarded his membership of the College Council as a very real thing. They were pleased to say that the Council did not consist of a list of names, but of active members upon whom one could rely. Mr. Chau Siu Ki was not only one of the original members of the Council, but was also one of its most active members. They would miss him very much in the School. He was very thankful, however, that his son, who inherited his father's interest, was a member of the College Council.

When the University was started Sir Kai Ho Kai, Dr. Tso and Mr. Chau Siu Ki and others thought that an Arts faculty should be initiated, and they came forward with the offer of a guarantee of \$10,000 a year for five years, in order to enable this to be done. The offer of the guarantee was accepted, and the Arts faculty was started. The

guarantors were never asked to pay over any of their guarantee. Mr. Chau was one of those guarantors. He and other members of the Chinese community put him (the speaker) forward as their mouthpiece, but he was only their mouthpiece and served as such in carrying this through. St. Stephen's Girls' College would never have been started unless their Council had begun it as a preparatory school, and in the same way it was guaranteed from the first and for many years. In such unobstructive ways Mr. Chau Siu Ki helped the cause of education in this Colony, and it would never be forgotten. They would have Mr. Chau Siu Ki's portrait before them in that room day by day, and in the College on its new site it would be placed in a prominent position.

"WORTHY OF EVERY HONOUR."

Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., Chairman of the Building Committee, said he had the privilege of many years' friendship with the late Mr. Chau Siu Ki, and knew what a great deal of useful public service he did in the Colony. On more than one occasion he had the privilege of being associated with him on the Legislative Council, when he acted as an unofficial member of that Council, and on all occasions he found himself much indebted to Mr. Chau for advice on matters pertaining to the welfare of the Chinese community, which he always gave freely and ungrudgingly. He was a many-sided man, and his mind was full of kindness and benevolence. The Rev. Mr. Hewitt had referred to him as being on the Building Committee of the new school at Stanley, and only a week or two before his lamented death, he and Mr. Chau Siu Ki were busy collecting money for the new school. Mr. Chau was known for his persuasive powers in getting money for a worthy object, and he appreciated the fact referred to by the Chairman that anything Mr. Chau took up, he took up with all his mind. Such a man was worthy of every honour that they could do to his memory, and he was sure he was voicing the feelings of all present when he said they regretted the grief over his untimely end.

TRIBUTE TO AN OLD FRIEND.

H.E. the Governor said that he came to the College with feelings of mingled sorrow and pleasure—sorrow because Mr. Chau Siu Ki was a valued personal friend. When he built the houses at Po Hing Fong, which, alas! were the cause of his death, Mr. Chau occupied one house and he (the speaker) as a tenant, occupied another. Frequently Mr. Chau Siu Ki came round to see him and they had talks together. When he returned to Hongkong he looked forward to meeting him. He had been 12 years absent from the Colony, and now he was almost afraid to ask after his old friends. When he asked after some of them, he found they were gone. His return had not only been a glad one, but a sorrowful one also.

They had gathered that day, His Excellency continued, to do honour not only to an old friend of his, but to one who had done great service to Hongkong. His work as a public servant had been dealt with by Sir Henry Pollock, and he would read a few extracts from a letter he had received from Mr. Hewitt.

His Excellency then read the extracts which dealt with the late Mr. Chau Siu Ki's work for the College, and in conclusion said he closely associated himself with them in doing honour to Mr. Chau's memory.

His Excellency then unveiled the portrait.

Mr. T. N. Chau, son of the late Mr. Chau Siu Ki, in replying, said that he could hardly express his feelings on this occasion. He was very touched by the solemn ceremony that had taken place and the very generous terms in which they had spoken of his father. In the name of his family he thanked them for this, which he regarded as the highest honour that could be done to his father. He desired to express grateful thanks to H.E. the Governor for unveiling the portrait and for the kind words he used in relation to his father.

Dr. S. W. Tso, on behalf of the College Council, also thanked H.E. the Governor for attending and performing the ceremony. They knew Mr. Clementi took a great interest in education, and they hoped he would take a great interest in St. Stephen's College.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory, Hongkong, stated:—

Evening weather report on 3rd at 10.55. The anticyclone has continued to weaken the depression is situated to the N.E. of Hokkaido. The monsoon will blow moderately along the coast and freshly over Northern China. Local forecast: N.E. winds moderate fine.

MR. JUSTICE GOMPERTZ.

WELCOMED BY THE F.M.S. BAR.

Mr. Justice Gompertz received a warm welcome from the Bar on taking up his new appointment as Chief Justice of the Federated Malay States.

Mr. Rogers, who was the spokesman on the occasion, said the members of the Bar felt that a better selection could not have been made. A very large proportion of the cases coming before the courts of the F.M.S. emanated from the very industrious and enterprising members of the Chinese community, who might be said to be amongst the principal leaders of commerce and the pioneers of industry, and to whom much was owed for the development of the resources of "this much favoured country." It followed, therefore, that just as his Lordship's services had been valued and appreciated in the Colony of Hongkong, so would they be equally valued and appreciated in the States of the F.M.S.

"We now, my lord, desire to offer you our warmest welcome and congratulations," said Mr. Rogers. "We feel that a better selection could not have been made—that your long judicial experience in Hongkong, with the excellent knowledge you possess of Chinese laws, habit and customs, and their marriage customs and rights of inheritance, coupled with your extensive knowledge of the Chinese dialects, cannot fail to be of the utmost value to the cause of justice, and render your appointment as Chief Justice a particularly suitable one for the F.M.S."

"In conclusion, my lord, we trust that you, may for a long time to come be spared to grace the chair you now occupy, and that, when your official duties shall cease, you may also be spared to enjoy some years of rest and repose, which should always and invariably follow a life devoted to duty and the welfare of humanity. We give you, my lord, our most hearty welcome."

The Chief Justice, in reply, thanked them very heartily for the very cordial and splendid reception which they had extended to him. "It was a great pleasure to him, he said, to be welcomed by his old friend the Legal Adviser, and he was very pleased to see his old friend Mr. Rogers, still hale and well, after more than thirty years. He fully realised that he had much to learn. He had only a most superficial acquaintance with their code, both Civil and Criminal. He was fully aware of the great responsibility that lay on one who succeeded the distinguished gentlemen who had held that post. He would have to ask from them, for a long time, patience and indulgence. He would do his best to educate himself with regard to their laws and adapt himself as best as he could to the novel conditions in which he found himself. He was sure that he would be given the friendly help which he asked for, and on his part he would endeavour to do his best. He thanked them all.

Photographs of the new Chief Justice in his robes, and of the function inside the court, were taken.

MOROS TORTURE CHRISTIAN
TEACHERS.

THEN BEHAD HIM.

Bonifacio Nafarrete, Christian school teacher of Maciu, Lanao, was recently captured and tortured to death by a band of Moros in Sital Gata of the same province, according to a telegram received at the bureau of non-Christian tribes at Manila last week. His head was severed from his body and hoisted on a pole in a cote exposed to public view, it is said.

Nafarrete was captured by the Moros while on his way home from a teachers' meeting in Tamparan, Lanao. After subjecting him to all sorts of barbaric cruelty, his captors chopped his head off.

SMALL FIRES.

A small fire, but which might have had serious results, occurred shortly after three o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the Central Fire Brigade were called to a building belonging to the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in Bridges Street. Apparently a coolie attempted to melt down floor polish on a gas-ring, and this caused the conflagration. The fire service from the Y.M.C.A. rushed across the road, and had the fire out before the Brigade arrived.

A match on the hillside below Conduit Road was destroyed by fire yesterday. It was owned by Mr. Fu Loong, a building contractor of 15, Wellington Street, Central, and was used as coolies' quarters. The contents were safely removed, but the whole structure collapsed. The damage is estimated at \$300. The fire was extinguished by firemen of the Central Station.

DANISH BACON

AND

SCOTCH FISH

Are due to Arrive on DECEMBER 3rd
Per s.s. "GLENARA."PRIME DANISH BACON - - - per lb. \$1.50
(MILD CURE)

GENUINE SCOTCH SALMON - - - 1.60

SMOKED KIPPERS - - - .65

" BLOATERS - - - .65

FINDON HADDOCK - - - .75

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

PROVISION DEPARTMENT.

FORMOSA

MACHINE MADE BRICKS

The most ideal BRICKS unexcelled in

DURABILITY AND EFFICIENCY.

Stocks carried

LEUNG HON-CHI,

Agent.

30 and 31, Connaught Road Central.

Tel. C. 191.

NEW STOCK

CANDLE SHADES

(ALL COLOUR)

AND SHADE HOLDERS

AT

ANDERSON'S.

(75)

W.M. POWELL, LTD.



Artistic
Furniture
FOR THE
Bungalow & Bijou Residence

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SELF'S NAME

I, GEORGE MACDONALD YOUNG, of HONGKONG, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that in consequence of Our Desire to conform with the Names of Similar Vessels owned by Us, I have applied to the Board of Trade under Section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the Ship "PENLOPE" of HONGKONG, Official Number 151415 of Gross Tonnage 9.15 Tons, Register Tonnage 6.33 Tons, heretofore owned by JOHN SWIRE AND SONS, LIMITED, 8, BULLER SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3, and I, COMRADE ROAD CENTRAL, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, for the Purpose of Changing her Name to "TAKOO WO" and to have her Registered in the New Name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by JOHN SWIRE AND SONS, LIMITED.

Any objections to the proposed change of Name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the Appearance of This Advertisement.

Dated at Hongkong this Third day of December, 1925.

(Signed)
GEORGE MACDONALD YOUNG,
Attorney for Messrs. JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.
[2944]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POWER OF ATTORNEY dated the 15th of SEPTEMBER, 1925, and Made and Given by CHIU SIT SAI to TONG WAI NAM Has Been REVOKED and the Same is of No Further Use and Effect.

Dated the 4th December, 1925.
D'ALMEIDA & MASON,
Solicitors for CHIU SIT SAI.
[2946]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

THEATRE ROYAL.

DECEMBER 7th, at 9.15 P.M.

SECOND TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

FINALS OF THE NOVICES COMPETITION.

AND FIVE OTHER SIX ROUND CONTESTS.

BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S for MEMBERS Only on FRIDAY, the 4th, GENERAL PUBLIC, DECEMBER 5th and 7th.
PRICES—\$5.00, \$3.00 and \$1.00.
[2945]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

ANNUAL BALL

TO BE HELD ON
FRIDAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 1926.

THE Above Date has Now been Fixed for the ANNUAL BALL. REEL PRACTICES will take place in the City Hall on FRIDAY, 19th FEBRUARY, and on TUESDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, from 5.30 P.M. to 7 P.M.

Arrangements for Ball Tickets for Members and their Guests will remain as already instructed for the original Date unless the Honorary Secretary is Notified in Writing of any Changes on or before THURSDAY, 18th FEBRUARY, 1926.

Owing to the Resignation of Mr. A. RITCHIE, the Duties of Hon. SECRETARY will now be undertaken by the undersigned.
A. K. MACKENZIE,
c/o Messrs. HOLLAND, MAXEY & CO., LTD.,
Queen's Building.
[2940]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions of Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION
ON
TUESDAY, the 8th DECEMBER, 1925.

THE KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT,
COMMENCING at 9.30 A.M.

OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES.

Comprising—
Table Linen, Linen, Serge, Flannel, &c.,
Remnants, Blankets, Sundry Articles of Mess and Table Gear (including Electro Plated Ware), Clothing, Condemned Provisions for Poultry Feeding, &c.

Terms of Sale—As Detailed in Catalogues.
LAMBERT BROTHERS,
By Appointment, Auctioneers
to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, November 26th, 1925. [2911]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, & LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"KASHMIR"

Captain I. H. STRAIGHT, O.B.E., R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be detached from this Port on or about THURSDAY, 10th DECEMBER, 1925, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk, Valuable and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 P.M. the Day before Sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further Particulars Apply to—
MACKENZIE, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd Decem, 1925. [2941]

INTIMATIONS

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be Received at the Office of the U.C. B.A.S.C. Head-QUARTERS OFFICE, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock Noon on FRIDAY, 11th DECEMBER, 1925, for the Supply of FUEL WOOD for the Military for a Period of 3 Months commencing 1st JANUARY, 1926.

Tender Forms and any necessary Information may be obtained at the above Office between the Hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. Daily, except Sundays.

NOTICE.

AT THE GENERAL MEETING held on November 26th, the Shareholders of the SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE GÉRANCE DE LA BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE have decided to increase the Capital of the Company to Frs. 20,000,000 and to alter the Name to BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

This New Name does not imply any change in the Organisation of the Company but has been adopted for the sole purpose of emphasising the Franco-Chinese character [2934]

IN H.B.M. CONSULAR COURT, AMOY.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ALLEN JULIUS DENNY, LATE OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, AMOY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has made An Order Limiting the Time for Sending in Claims to or Against the above Estate to the FIFTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1925. Creditors and Claimants are hereby Required to Send their Claims to the Undersigned, c/o the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, AMOY, by the above Date.

Dated this Twentieth day of November 1925.

St. G. R. OLARK,
Administrator.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1925. [2930]

ART EXHIBITION

JAPANESE OLD PRINTS, IVORY CARVINGS, SCREENS, OLD SILK BROCADES, etc., etc.

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR,
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, DES VOUX ROAD,
FOR
TEN DAYS ONLY.

Mr. K. HAYASHI of Tokyo will Exhibit Over 3,000 Prints by the Best-known Masters. PRICES Ranging From 50 cents to \$2,000 Each.

Fine Embroidered Screens, Real Crystal Chimes, Priest and Haori Coats, Will be on View for 10 Days Only.

A Cordial Invitation is Extended to All Lovers of Art.
[2912]

KOMOR & KOMOR.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

FULLY FURNISHED BUNGALOW in Chinese Quarters.
For further Particulars, Apply to—
DEACONS,
1, Des Voux Road, Central.
[2942]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS, TOP FLOOR, QUEEN'S BUILDING.
Apply—
HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD.
[2880]

TO LET.

ON or About MARCH, 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE OF OFFICES in the "FRENCH BUILDING," VICTORIA BUILDING, No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHARTERED BANK and MORGAN & BANK).

Apply to—
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE,
Chater Road.
[2897]

TO LET.

COMMODOUS PREMISES on GROUND FLOOR, 16A, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL. Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER,
(HONGKONG & SHANGHAI GAS CO. [2514]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
2023

TO LET.

TWO Newly-constructed EUROPEAN HOUSES, MAGAZINE GAR, MOTOR ROAD, Three Flats, Three Large Rooms, each with Kitchen, Servants' Quarters and Bath Room, fitted with Flush System.
Garage provided.
Apply—
SANG KEE,
New Bank Building.
[2221]

INTIMATIONS

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship

"SIBERIAN PRINCE" having arrived from the above Port on 2nd inst. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, 9th inst. at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst. will be subject to Rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD., 2nd Floor, King's Building, Cornsought Road, Hongkong. Telephone No. 3165. [2939]

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1925.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF DUBAN" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the "hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 8th December, 1925, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 15th December, 1925, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.
[2938]

Hongkong, 1st December, 1925.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER

"SOUDAN"

ARRIVED HONGKONG on 1st Dec., 1925.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Company's Steamers.

Additional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st Dec., 1925, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
MACKENZIE, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
[2932]

Hongkong, 30th November, 1925.

PRKPAH "WANTED"

ADVERTISEMENTS

SALES ASSISTANT. Old established British House in Singapore invites Applications from British Subjects of European birth for Post of Field Man. Good Opening for Young Man possessing Good Health, Manners and Energy. Knowledge of Malay and Dutch. Decided Assets. Copies of all Testimonials Required. Apply—Box No 148, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [148]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

Comprehensive and Complete Report

of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

Is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND

TRADE REPORT.

Subscription, paid in advance—\$12 per annum for delivery in Hongkong, including Postage to any part of the world—\$15.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

AERATED WATERS

ARE PREPARED FROM REAL

FRUIT ESSENCES.

GUARANTEED

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

LEMONADE—Has the real

essence obtained from

Lemons grown in Southern

Italy.

RASPBERRYADE—Is prepared

with the juice of raspberries

grown in England and

Tasmania.

FORMAZONE—THE

NON-ALCOHOLIC

CHAMPAGNE. It possesses

the characteristic stimulating

and refreshing qualities of

Champagne and has a

delicious flavour.

STONE GINGER BEER—The

only genuine Stone Ginger

Beer in the East. Prepared

by a special process of

fermentation which gives it

the distinctive flavour which

is so pleasing to the palate.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 4th, 1925.

CANTON AND TOURISTS.

Much disappointment must be felt among the shopkeepers of Canton—we mean especially the vendors of curios and such "things Chinese" as attract the attention of the tourist—when they learn that a shipload of "millionaires" has come to Hongkong this week, that several more such crowds are due to arrive in the near future, and that Canton is likely to see little or nothing of them, thanks to the Labour Unions who make a visit to Canton nowadays unattractive for tourists or anybody else. Hitherto when these great ships have arrived at Hongkong the trip to Canton has been regarded as an indispensable feature of the sight-seeing programme; but the conditions prevailing at Canton at the present time make the trip inadvisable, to say the least, and Canton accordingly suffers in repute as well as in pocket.

A crowd of wealthy tourists does not visit a city strange and in many ways attractive to them without spending a good deal of money in "doing" the city, and in acquiring specimens of Chinese art and workmanship. Within the next couple of months mammoth vessels, conveying, all told, upwards of two thousand tourists, will be calling at Hongkong. Practically every one of them would like to see something of Canton while they are in this part of the world, but it is safe to say that few, if any, of them will if the present conditions continue. It is not easy to estimate the loss in ready money the shopkeepers and a goodly circle of other folk, such as owners of motor-garages and chair-bearers, will suffer in consequence. Large as is the total sum of money thus lost to Canton,

it is, of course, small in comparison with the vast losses caused to the general trade and commerce of the city and the whole province by the embargo on trade; but it is nevertheless a detail which is worthy of consideration by those who feel any concern not only for the prosperity of the city but for the reputation which the Chinese people as a race have hitherto had abroad for commonsense. So far as the tourists brought out by the *Carinthia* this week are concerned, there must be, on the other hand, many Chinese shopkeepers in Hongkong rejoicing in the fact that what has been Canton's loss has been Hongkong's gain.

THE GOVERNOR'S VETO IN A CROWN COLONY.

It is not without interest to Hongkong, for more reasons than one, to note that Jamaica, the Colony which Sir Edward Stirling goes to administer, has been greatly exercised over the question of the Governor's veto. The retention in or deletion from the new Constitution of the words "paramount importance" in relation to the matters in which the Governor was entitled to use his veto has been in controversy between the Legislative Council and the Colonial Office for many months. The view of the Colonial Office was that the retention of the words was unnecessary, the authority of the Governor to override the decision of the elected members of the Legislature only when "it is necessary in the interest of public order, public faith, or other first essential of good government, including the Island's responsibility as a part of the Empire," being a sufficient safeguard. At the same time it was pointed out that the Governor was able to exercise his overriding power in a case in which, although an essential principle was involved, the practical issue was of relatively minor importance. The Legislature, however, decided in April last to inform Mr. AMERY that it adhered firmly to its resolve that the phrase "paramount importance" should be retained in the fullest sense in the new Constitution. Mr. AMERY, while agreeing to the retention of the words, desired it to be understood that if the Council intended the debate on the subject last April as a rejection of his view as to the effect of the incorporation of those words in the Constitution, he must record his dissent and make it perfectly clear that the Governor must be entitled to use, and be supported in using, his overriding power to uphold an essential principle, no matter how trivial the case may be.

A Reuter cable, received last night, stated that the Bank of England discount rate was 5 per cent.

Quarantine restrictions imposed on arrivals from the Philippine Islands on account of cholera, have now been removed.

The London Mail of November 5th, which is coming up from Singapore on the *Trieste* is not expected now until Sunday.

Yesterday 597 bags of mail from U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai were landed from the s.s. *President Jackson*.

Miss Joan Conquest, the well known novelist, passed through the Colony homeward bound from Peking on the s.s. *Carinthia*.

A Chinese pedestrian was knocked down by a tramcar in Des Voux Road on Wednesday, and was seriously wounded on the head. He was taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

A report was made to the Harbour Office yesterday by the master of the s.s. *Van Cloon*, from Baliwan-Deli and Singapore, that two deaths and one birth had taken place during the voyage.

Among the passengers who will leave Hongkong for Manila on the s.s. *President Jackson* at noon to-day are General and Mrs. R. N. Blatchford also the Countess von Rohlfen, who arrived in Hongkong last Sunday on a visit to the Far East from Europe. Mrs. A. Rothkirch, her sister, came over from Manila to meet her.

Router, cables the death of Mr. Lionel Francis Gowing, formerly on the staff of the *North-China Daily News*. The late Mr. Gowing was sub-editor and reporter on our Northern contemporary in the early eighties.

The ship's company of H.M.S. *Hawkins* held a successful and enjoyable fancy dress carnival dance in the Seamen's Institute last evening. Prizes were given for the best fancy dress and most original costumes.

A tramcar and a motor-car came into collision near the Convent in Woong-chong Road on Wednesday. The motor-car's body and wheels were broken. The tram-car was full of passengers at the time, but no one was injured.

At the Summary Court yesterday a partnership issue concerning Li Sau, trading as the Hip Wo firm, who was judgment creditor, and two Chinese alleged to be partners in the Fook Hing Ping Koo was struck out without prejudice to further action. The plaintiff did not appear.

The takings in two entertainments given by Miss Violet Capell at the Theatre Royal on the 7th and 11th November amounted to \$1,998.50. A draft for \$40, is being forwarded to Viscount Knutsford, Chairman of the London Hospital and Miss Capell has also made some donations to local deserving Charities.

There was another well filled house at the Theatre Royal last night, when the Amateur Dramatic Society repeated their presentation of "A Little Bit of Fluff." On the programme it is inadvertently stated that the orchestra is under Prof. Gonzalez. The music is supplied by the Brunswick Dance Orchestra under Mr. Al Castro.

A Chinese seaman of the s.s. *Halvard* appeared before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, on a charge of being in unlawful possession of 300 "Capstan" cigarettes, on which duty had not been paid, and there was a second charge of attempting to bribe a constable with \$2. Defendant was fined \$25, on the first count, and \$10 on the second.

The round-the-world tourists spent an enjoyable day in sight-seeing and shopping yesterday. A motor trip round the island and a run to the Peak by the tram were the principal features of the day's arrangements. Many of the tourists attended the tea dance at the Repulse Bay and Hongkong Hotels. The *Carinthia* leaves at 6 p.m. to-day for Manila, the next port of call on the cruise.

A wash amah, with \$3.01 in her possession was recently charged at the Central Magistracy with attempting to export the money to Macao, contrary to the regulations. She pleaded ignorance of the regulations and said the money represented her life's saving and that she intended to buy a house in her native place so that she could spend the remainder of her life among her relatives. The Magistrate ordered the forfeiture of the money. Through the agency of Mr. H. S. Hall, solicitor, representations were made to the Governor in Council with the result that a sum of \$300 will be retained by the Crown as a fine and the balance—\$2,700—returned to the amah.

LOCAL WEDDING.

HANLON—DODWELL

A pretty wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral yesterday, when Mr. Edwin M. Hanlon of the Dairy Farm Works, at East Point, was married to Miss Dorothy Fanny Dodwell, of Rugby, the Rev. T. B. Powell conducting the service.

The bride, who was given in marriage by Mr. W. MacFarlane, was tastefully attired in a dress of ivory crepe de chine with silver lace panel, and carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums and rose buds. Miss Frances Stevenson, who was attired in a dress of flowered chiffon with hat to match, and carried a bouquet of pink rose buds, was the bridesmaid. Mr. J. W. Blackley was "best man."

Following the ceremony a reception attended by thirty-six guests, was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. MacFarlane, East Point. The happy couple afterwards left for Repulse Bay, and leave to-day to spend their honeymoon at Tungshan, Canton. The bride's going-away costume was of mauve crepe de chine.

Bride and bridegroom were the recipients of numerous presents, amongst which was a beautiful marble timepiece, presented by the staff of the Dairy Farm Co.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUDYARD KIPPLING ILL.

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND EARLY SYMPTOMS OF PNEUMONIA.

LONDON, December 3rd.

It was announced this morning that Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who is seriously ill at his residence, Bateau's, Burwash, Sussex, passed a fairly good night.

He is suffering from a chronic attack of bronchitis, accompanied by early symptoms of pneumonia. His condition took a turn for the worse last evening, when Lord Dawson, the King's physician, was summoned.

Router was informed this morning that Mr. Kipling is slightly better. The doctors seem satisfied, but the disease must take its course.

EARLIER CABLES.

SAFEGUARDING INDUSTRIES.
FURTHER IMPORT DUTIES NOW PROPOSED.

LONDON, December 2nd.

In the House of Commons a series of resolutions were presented by the President of the Board of Trade under the safeguarding of industries procedure, for the purpose of authorising a five years' import duty of 33 1/3 per cent. ad valorem on cutlery and gloves, also an import duty on gas mantles and fabric, and wrapping paper. The resolutions were introduced as the outcome of recommendations and enquiries recently held.

LATEST CABLES.

AN OBSTINATE FIGHT.

LONDON, December 3rd.

After an obstinate battle during the safeguarding industries debate, in which practically no progress was made, the Labourite Mr. Neill Maclean dropped a "bombshell" in the House calling attention to "strangers present."

Under parliamentary orders all non-members, including the Press, were directed to retire, whereupon the debate proceeded in secret.

The House of Commons adjourned at 7.15 a.m. to-day. Reporters were not admitted, but it is believed that the resolution, dealing with cutlery, passed the committee stage after numerous divisions.

CLOSED DOORS.

Mr. Maclean's dramatic challenge took place about 7.30 a.m. when the cutlery safeguarding resolution had been under discussion for 12 hours, the Opposition fighting it line by line. The duty had been confirmed at 33 1/3 per cent., and the question of admitting strangers was under debate when the Press were excluded. Thus, for the first time since the critical days of the war, when the sessions were secret, Parliament sat with closed doors.

EVERYBODY SURPRISED.

The secret session of the Commons surprised everybody in the House. The Opposition merely hoped to obtain a division on a demand to clear the galleries, but the Ministerialists, at the last moment, shunted affirmatively with them—thus preventing a division. There was only one member of the public in the gallery at the time. The only other strangers were officials and journalists.

S.S. "LOANEDON".

MR. JUSTICE HILL GIVES AWARDS FOR SALVAGE.

LONDON, December 3rd.

In the High Court, as a result of consolidated actions, claiming salvage remuneration, Mr. Justice Hill awarded the owners, master and crew of the s.s. *Phonix* £22,500; and of the s.s. *Myndon* £23,072 against the owners of the s.s. *Loanedon* and her cargo and freight.

It is stated that the values of the s.s. *Loanedon*, her cargo and freight were agreed at £1,331,119, of which cargo represented £1,706,111.

The s.s. *Loanedon* lost her propeller, on October 6th, in Lat. 10.10 N., Long. 61.42 E., on her way from Yokohama and Penang to New York. She was towed into Suez.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FINANCE BILL.
CHAMBER PASS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVT.

PARIS, December 3rd.

The Chamber of Deputies, during the discussion of the Finance Bill, yesterday, passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 298 to 413.

M. LOUCHEUR'S PROPOSALS.

PARIS, December 3rd.

M. Loucheur's taxation proposals for offsetting the increase in the note issue are estimated to produce three milliard francs. They include an increase of 20 per cent. on the income-tax; 50 per cent. each on property and profits on securities. Measures propose to enforce the immediate payment of taxation arrears, while new taxes are to be collected within four months on a penalty of ten per cent.

The Bill does not provide for increases of indirect taxes.

The Socialists and Communists voted against the discussion of the Finance Bill. Later, despite M. Loucheur's opposition, the Chamber passed a new article, increasing by 20 per cent. the tax on sales of property to foreigners.

ALL NIGHT SITTING.

PARIS, December 3rd.

The Chamber, with the exception of a short interval for refreshment, sat all night and was still sitting at noon.

The Government only secured a majority of six in the adoption of Article IV. of the Finance Bill, increasing the limit of the Banque de France's advances to the Treasury by six milliard francs.

M. Briand, before the vote, appealed for the adoption of the Article as the corner stone of the Bill, making it a question of confidence.

Article V., authorising an increase of seven milliard francs in the note issue, was adopted by a show of hands. Article II., increasing the general income tax by 20 per cent. the tax on non-commercial profits by 25 per cent. and doubling the mines' duty was also adopted—after rejection of amendments, increasing the property tax and the agricultural profits' tax by 25 per cent. and exempting certain taxation of landowners.

EARLIER CABLES.

M. BRIAND'S QUANDARY.

PARIS, December 2nd.

M. Briand's new Government has to face two crucial votes in the Chamber to-night, firstly when M. Briand will demand a postponement of all interpellations on his declaration of policy until after the vote on M. Loucheur's so-called Inflation Bill, and secondly on the Inflation Bill itself. The latter provides for the issue of 71 milliards of new banknotes, six milliards of which is required for Treasury purposes and the remainder for commercial requirements. The Bill also provides for raising six milliards by new taxation, the collection of which reimburses six milliards of the inflationary issue. The Bill is unpopular, but may scrape through on the ground of urgent necessity.

SITUATION GRAVE.

The gravity of the situation and the desire of the Government to face immediate difficulties without delay was emphasized at the outset of the Ministerial declaration read in Parliament. It continued to state that the Government had decided immediately to vote measures to enable it to avoid recourse to consolidation of any portion of the national debt, and would ask Parliament for temporary facilities, limited to the Treasury's absolute needs. Definite revenues for an independent sinking fund would be drawn from all forms of acquired wealth, in such a way as to avoid prejudicing the country's productivity. An understanding with allied creditors is necessary to effect financial reconstruction.

The Ministerial declaration in the Chamber was read by M. Briand, who hurried from London. The house agreed to a postponement of interpellations to allow an immediate debate on M. Loucheur's proposals. The latter were submitted to the accompaniment of murmurs of disapproval, which later died down to icy silence.

SOCIALIST OPPOSITION.

Prior to the meeting of the Chamber, the Socialist group decided by 34 to 29 to vote against the Government's financial scheme, which the Chamber Finance Committee passed unmodified.

CALCUTTA BOMB FACTORY.
STARTLING DISCLOSURE AT TRIAL OF BENGALIS.

CALCUTTA, December 2nd.

At the trial of nine Bengalis in November, the prosecution stated that the police finds included a live bomb of the most dangerous type ever before discovered in such searches, as well as notes on the manufacture of seventy-two kinds of explosive, and also the finding of a document addressed to a steamer indicating how arms and ammunition were being smuggled to India from Singapore and the far east.

[An Indian exchange, dated November 13th, reports:—Several bombs at Calcutta were searched yesterday in connection with the discovery of a bomb factory in a suburb of Calcutta but no further arrests were made. A large number of messes occupied by students were searched and several papers were seized. The house of a student was also searched in the Hagi district but nobody was arrested. It is stated that one of the arrested was the private tutor of the son of a Pleader. On Wednesday, one young man was arrested at the railway station with a revolver without a licence and was placed before the Magistrate and released on bail. It is reported that the same man for a similar offence was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.]

DEBATE IN REICHSTAG.

HEATED WORDS REGARDING EX-GERMAN RULERS.

BERLIN, December 2nd.

There was a heated debate in the Reichstag on the motions dealing with indemnification of the former Ruling Houses of Germany.

The Communists submitted a Bill advocating the appropriation, without compensation, of all the property of the former ruling Princes. They alleged that the ancestors of the former rulers had amassed property estimated at from 2 to 3 milliards of marks by robbery and swindling. The Socialist Deputy Scheidemann declared that a million unemployed were starving, yet the nation expected to pay hundreds of millions to Princes who were mainly blameworthy for the people's misery.

POLITICS IN SPAIN.

ABOLITION OF DIRECTORY DECIDED UPON.

MADRID, December 2nd.

The abolition of the Directory and the substitution of a Civil Cabinet, with General Primo de Rivera as Premier, is expected to follow a meeting of political leaders at the Ministry of War, presided over by General Primo de Rivera, with a view to preparing for the handing over of the reins of power.

LATER.

The Directory will resign to-day and be replaced by a Civil Cabinet, headed by General Primo de Rivera.

OLDHAM COTTON CO.

LIQUIDATOR REPORTS HEAVY LOSS BY GAMBLING.

LONDON, December 2nd.

The Lancashire cotton trade has been startled at an announcement by the liquidator of the Cotton Mills Company of Oldham that the Company lost at least £2,500,000, largely by gambling in cotton futures and actual cotton. It is proposed to form a new Company to take over the present Company's mills at a price of £600,000.

THE "M.I." DISASTER.

ADMIRALTY ORDERS DIVING OPERATIONS TO STOP.

LONDON, December 2nd.

The Admiralty announces that diving operations in connection with the *M.I.* have been discontinued as no positive result has been obtained. It is not considered necessary to prolong the search as the cause of her loss is so fully established.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

MORE DRAWN GAMES IN F.A. CUP.

LONDON, December 2nd.

The replayed ties in the first round proper of the F.A. Cup resulted to-day as follows:—
Wigan, 3; Nelson, 0.
Durham, 4; Ashington, 1.
Watford, 2; Brighton, 0.
Reading, 1; Torquay, 1.
Hartlepool, 1; Blyth Spartans, 1.
Crewe, 2; Tranmere, 1.
Lincoln, 1; Bradford, 1.

NO PEACE PRIZE.

OSLO, December 2nd.

The Storting's Nobel committee has decided not to award the Peace Prize for 1925. Last year no peace prize was awarded.

CORPSE FACTORY CANARD.
QUIETUS GIVEN TO STORY IN COMMONS.

LONDON, December 2nd.

The "quietus" has been put on the German corpse factory story by Sir Austen Chamberlain, who, in the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Arthur Henderson, stated that Herr Luther had authorised him to declare on behalf of the Reich that there was never any foundation for the story.

IRISH BOUNDARY QUESTION.

REPORT AND AWARD TO BE TEMPORARILY WITHHELD.

LONDON, December 2nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Stanley Baldwin stated that after consultation with President Cosgrave, he had communicated with the Irish Boundary Commission, which had agreed temporarily to postpone its report and award.

LATEST CABLES.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

U.S. AIR ORGANISATION.
BOARD OF ENQUIRY HANDS IN REPORT.

WASHINGTON, December 3rd.

The Air Board, appointed by President Coolidge to investigate the United States Air Organisation, has presented its Report.

There are no sensational statements, nor proposals designed to effect a complete overhauling of the air services; but the Report embodies constructive suggestions intended to overcome the present causes of dissatisfaction. It recommends a policy of aircraft production largely through the encouragement of private manufacture, as the foundation enabling the United States to provide an adequate defence in war time.

The Report rejects radical proposals such as made by Colonel Mitchell.

EARLIER CABLES.

WAR DEBTS TO U.S.

PRESIDENT APPROVES SETTLEMENT WITH RUMANIA.

WASHINGTON, December 2nd.

President Coolidge has approved the terms for the settlement of the Rumanian debt of \$4,591,000 dollars. The rate of interest will be three per cent. for the first decade and three-and-half per cent. for the remaining fifty-two years. The first seven annual payments will increase regularly from 200,000 dollars to 800,000 dollars, and during the next seven years from one million dollars to 2,200,000 dollars.

PUBLIC HELP ITALY.

ROME, December 2nd.

Over eighty million lire have been subscribed for the payment of Italy's debt to the United States in response to an appeal by Signor Mussolini and the Chamber for a popular contribution of one million dollars before December 1st. The amount received is thus nearly four times what was asked.

MR. HOOVER'S REPORT.

RECOMMENDS CHANGE IN MARINE REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, December 2nd.

The annual report of Mr. Hoover emphasises the progress of American industries in eliminating waste. The country has also benefited by the notable advances of science and improvement of the methods of management. Prohibition thus has the highest real wage in its history and had three years of remarkable price stability.

Mr. Hoover recommends a radical reduction of fees for passports and visas, and simplification of the formalities; also the appointment of competent officers to measure the tonnage of vessels, measurement regulations, so as to prevent discrimination against American vessels, as well as the enactment of legislation similar to that of the European maritime Powers.

FLYING FATALITY IN U.S.

TWO NAVAL AIRMEN LOSE LIVES IN COLLISION.

SAN DIEGO, December 2nd.

The U.S. Naval airmen, Captain Shepherd and Lieutenant Christian, have been killed, their planes colliding at an altitude of three thousand feet over San Diego Bay.

BANK IN DIFFICULTY.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, December 2nd. The Banco Espanol de Chile, one of the most important banks here, has temporarily suspended business.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NORTH CHINA SITUATION.
FENG ANXIOUS THAT TUAN RETAIN OFFICE.

PEKING, December 3rd.

A Chinese, editor, after an interview with Feng Yu Hsiang, states that Feng desires to keep Tuan Chi Jui in office for the present. Feng will instruct Huang Fu to summon a military conference, representative of the leading militarists in Peking, to discuss the winding up of military affairs and apportioning the territory between the militarists. This is expected to last one or two months; and during this time Feng proposes a Coalition Cabinet, representing various leaders. After the military conference, the questions of the position of the Chief Executive and the formation of a responsible Cabinet will be taken up.

POSITION OF TUAN.

PEKING, December 2nd.

The position of the Chief Executive is still somewhat uncertain. It is reliably reported that certain very prominent Chinese have urged Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang to prevail on Tuan Chi Jui to remain, stating that his retirement would probably mean that the Powers would cease to recognise the Government, and some time would elapse before the next Government could obtain recognition; and in the meantime the tariff and extrajudicial conferences might break up. Hence some circles are of opinion that Tuan Chi Jui will remain at least some weeks, possibly longer. On the contrary, other circles state that a responsible Cabinet is being formed very shortly in which it is suggested Hsu Shih Ying shall be Premier, Huang Fu the Minister of Communications, C. T. Wang the Foreign Minister, Wang Chung Hui the Minister of Justice, Li Lieh Chun the Minister for War, and possibly Cheng Ching Tso the Minister of Finance. If such a Cabinet be formed, it would be with the object of ousting Tuan Chi Jui.

Meanwhile a strong movement is afoot in some quarters, to restore Li Yuan Hung to the Presidency, but as Feng Yu Hsiang drove him out in 1923, it is thought that he does not desire Li Yuan Hung's return now.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

TOKYO NOW SENDING EXPERT TO MAKE FULL REPORT.

NIPPON "COMPLETELY CONFUSED."

TOKYO, December 3rd.

The Government has appointed Mr. Tatsuchiro Funatsu, an expert on Chinese affairs attached to the Foreign Office, as special commissioner with instructions to visit China immediately and interview all the Chinese leaders in all parts of China.

Thereafter he will report to Japan the exact Chinese situation. It is understood the Government will await Mr. Funatsu's report before determining Japan's positive policy to China.

It is indicated that Government is completely confused regarding the China situation and desires expert and accurate information, upon which to formulate her future policy.

Mr. Funatsu will first proceed to Mukden to interview Marshal Chang Tso Lin; thence he will go to Peking to interview the students' leaders; thereafter calling upon Wu Pei Fu, Feng Yu Hsiang and other leaders.

THE SHANGHAI ENQUIRY.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT REQUESTS FURTHER INFORMATION.

LONDON, December 2nd.

In the House of Commons, questioned with regard to the general conclusions of the International Judicial Commission, which recently considered the Shanghai disturbances, Mr. Ronald McNeill stated that the information possessed by the Government was insufficient to enable him to reply. Further information had been requested telegraphically.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.)

THE LOCARNO TREATY.
M. BRIAND KEEN TO GET PRACTICAL RESULTS.

PARIS, December 3rd.

A special correspondent of *Le Matin* writes that M. Briand is anxious to get practical results from the Locarno Treaty. He estimates that the Treaty would make a better impression in the United States if it would help towards the conclusion of an economical agreement between France and Germany; and if both countries show co-operation by accelerating payments, to which the American market would help.

Herr Stresemann is likely to come to Paris shortly to talk with M. Briand.

THE CELEBRATION OF ARMISTICE DAY.
OUTCRY AGAINST REVELS AT HOME.

The latest Home papers show that there was a popular outcry against the growing practice of making Armistice Night the occasion of festivity, and one result of it was the postponement of a great ball at Albert Hall in aid of the funds of the Royal Northern Hospital, and a religious service being held there instead.

Lord Northampton on behalf of the committee organising the Albert Hall Ball in aid of the Royal Northern Hospital, in the temporary absence abroad of its chairman, the Duchess of Sutherland sent the following communication to the papers:—

When the Ball Committee, in December last, very kindly offered to organise a Ball on Armistice Night, and when the board of the hospital accepted their offer, they were guided by the fact that for six years it had been the custom for innumerable successful dances to be held on that anniversary.

This year, however, during the last week it has become apparent that a section of the community has a strong feeling against public rejoicing on Armistice Day.

Of course, all those connected with the hospital were very averse to carrying out their project if doing so involved hurting the feelings of others; but, with the organising of a ball so far advanced, it seemed impossible to find any alternative to holding it on Armistice Night except at a great financial loss.

THE PRINCE TO ATTEND.

In consideration of the correspondence in the Press, and particularly of the national appeal by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Moderator of the Council of Free Churches, they have decided that the ball will take place on the night of November 12th when H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who would not have attended the ball on Armistice Night, has signified his intention, as president of the hospital, of being present.

The Albert Hall on Armistice Night has been given up by the Committee to a Service of Remembrance, which will be conducted by the Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. The service will be held at 8.30 p.m. and be of a quite short and simple nature. After defraying expenses, all money contributed before or during the service will be given to the Royal Northern Hospital.

The committee is confident that it will receive the support of all sections of the public, whatever their opinion on the observance of Armistice Day. It therefore appeals to all to assist in one of the following ways:—

- 1.—That those who have tickets for November 11th will retain and use them for November 12th.
- 2.—That many who would not take tickets for Armistice Night will now do so for November 12th.
- 3.—That those unable to attend the ball, but approving the action of the committee, will send a donation to the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway-road, N. 7, so that the Ball Committee will still be enabled to help the hospital in its struggle to meet its indebtedness of £50,000.

THE PRINCE LINE, LTD.

CHAIRMAN ON THE EFFECT OF CHINA DISTURBANCES.

Sir Frederick W. Lewis, presiding at the annual meeting of the Prince Line, Ltd., said:—In connection with the regular services operated by the Prince Line there have been two outstanding features of the past year, viz., the strikes and political disturbances in Siam and in China. As regards China, the disturbances will only affect the current year's trading results, as the voyages concerned have terminated since the close of the financial year ended June 30th, but in connection therewith I regret that we have been compelled to incur considerable extra expense, in addition to which the unsettled conditions have naturally caused a diminution in the amount of cargo shipped to China during the past few months. The outlook is still very obscure. It is for this Far Eastern service from the United States that our subsidiary company, the Rio Cape Line, is building five fast motor ships, the first of which will take her place on the berth from New York early in the coming year. These vessels will be the fastest cargo ships in that trade, and we have no doubt that our supporters will fully appreciate these up-to-date facilities.

LATE WOODROW WILSON.

ATTACK IN SENATOR'S POSTHUMOUS BOOK.

The bitter feud between the late President Woodrow Wilson and the late Senator Lodge is continued beyond the grave through the posthumous publication of the latter's book, "The Senate and the League of Nations."

In his book, with the same bitterness as marked their relations from 1918 to the time of Mr. Wilson's death, Senator Lodge picks every conceivable flaw in America's war-time President. He places the entire blame for the Senate's failure to ratify the Versailles Treaty on Mr. Wilson, whom he calls an intense egoist, who "thought of everything in terms of himself." The book says that he lacked real courage and was merely wilful, and that he was no real idealist, arguing that if he had been he would not have sacrificed the League covenant through a refusal to accept modifications.

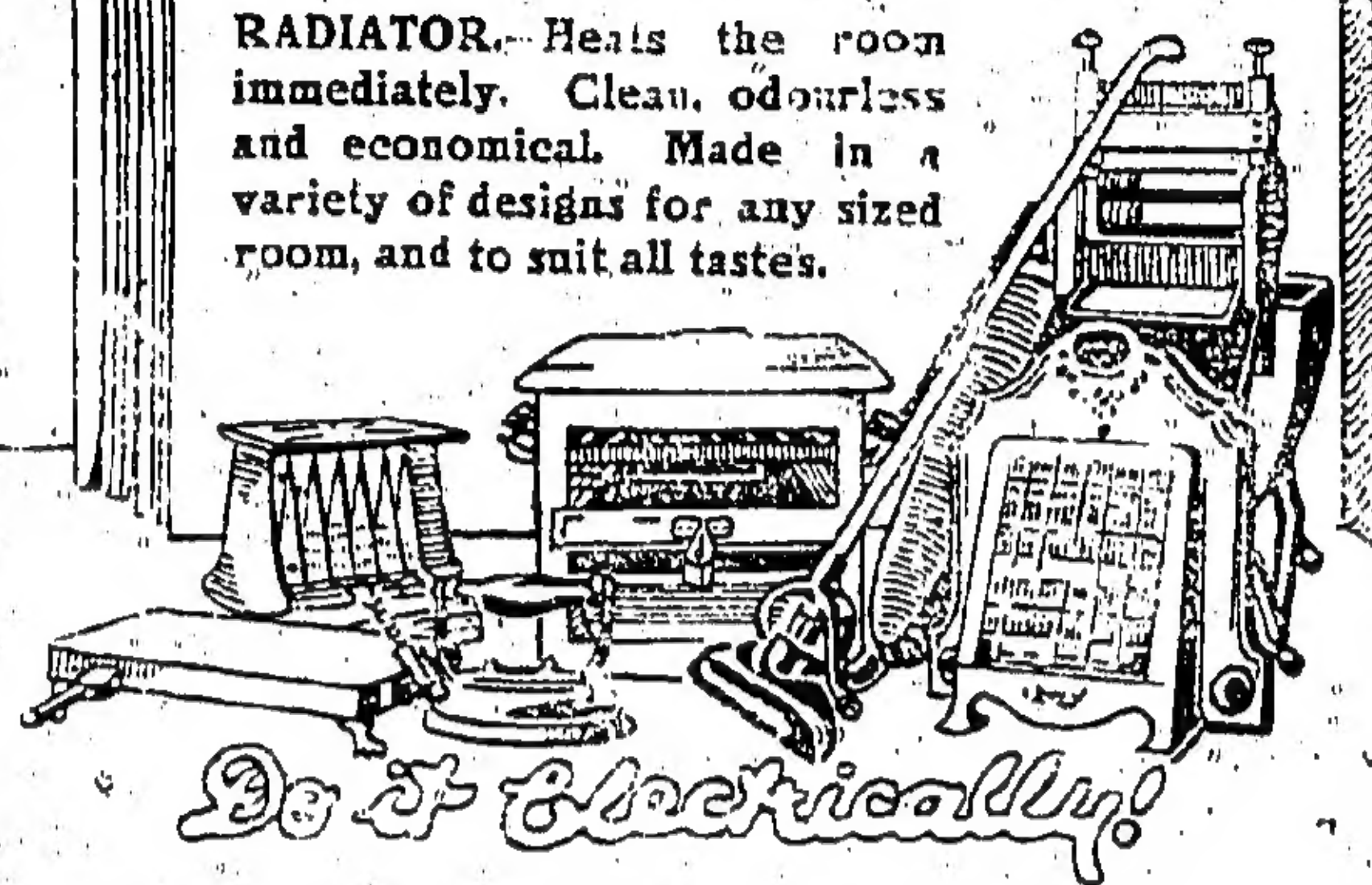
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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 3rd.

	Previous Day	On Day	At Day
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.14	30.15	30.10
Temperature	70	57	67
Humidity	77	86	80
Wind Direction	N	NNE	WSW
" Force	3	3	1
Weather	B	B	B
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature on 2nd	72		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 3rd	57		

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

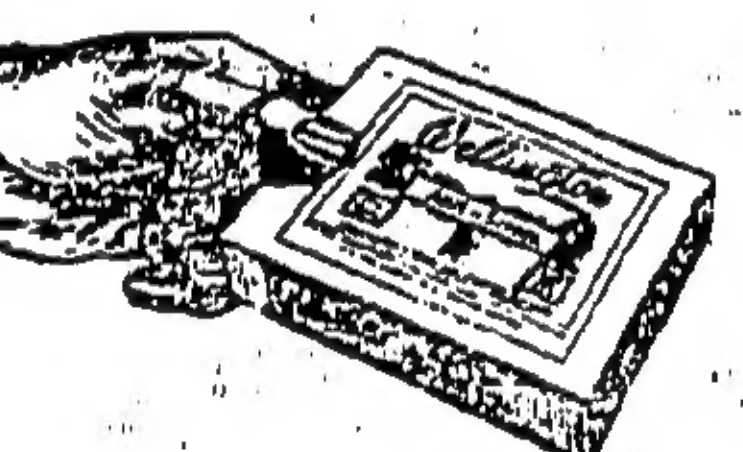
From Dec. 4th to 10th, 1925.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.	H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.
Fri.	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		10 52	4 4	6 22	1 1
Satur.	5	10 52	4 4	6 22	1 1
Sun.	6	11 29	7 0	4 58	4 3
Mon.	7	11 58	8 6	4 59	1 9
Tues.	8	0 41	6 2	5 47	2 1
Wed.	9	1 32	4 8	6 19	2 8
Thurs.	10	2 18	5 4	10 36	4 6
		6 11	5 5	11 45	4 1

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MODERN DRESS.

INCREASED INTEREST.

According to Mr. Harry Furniss, modern comedy has much to do with the increased interest in ladies' dress.

But modern comedy, he proceeds, even musical farce of to-day, makes much of modern dress. Special articles, published in advance of the production of the piece, whet one's curiosity to see the fashion, and of those who makes a rush to the stalls a large proportion are more interested in dress than in dramatists.

Men admire in dress precisely what they admire in character—simplicity, grace and femininity; and surely that applies to women of the Victorian era.

The present generation look upon the women's dress of the Victorian era both in their mothers' and grandmothers' time with derision and the crinoline as an abortion. In this, young people are absolutely wrong, for there is one thing to be said of the much-maligned crinoline that cannot be applied to women of to-day. A lady looked and moved with dignity as a lady should when she wore a crinoline, but the common women did not, thus showing the different class of wearers very distinctly.

What "am" I to say of the dress of latter days? Is it indecent? Well, to my mind it is suggestive and suggestive is worse than indecent. I am anything but prudish, yet I have been shocked to see women of refinement and social position ape the "demi-monde." During the War and for a year or so afterwards the scanty skirts, the bare necks and chorus-girl theatrical attire of our girls and children were—and still are—shocking, and quite out of place on the stage of variety shows or burlesques. That it is an appealingly risky is proved by the crowded Divorce Court list. Added to this, the free-and-easy manner and customs of the present-day girls, to say nothing of their position of equality with men, make the subject of dress one dangerous to dwell upon. We are living in a time of revolutions, but the revolution in women's dress is by far the most startling. Self-respect is the only means of fighting the vulgar, selfish grabber. Our women, however, in their dress have abandoned self-respect and are therefore a ready prey for the brute.

I suppose that it may be generally accepted as an admitted fact, that women dress more to please other women than to please men. Probably a few dress in a way to please themselves; and it may be said that, provided the latter and smaller class are neither eccentric nor faddists, it is they who best succeed in pleasing both men and women.

Young men are too conceited over their own appearance to bother about the dress of women; the middle-aged man, except those who live to make a splash in Society, or purely for outside impression, prefers the wife who does not dress over-much, his idea being that the best-dressed women are those whose dress one never notices at all; and old men have passed the days of observing such matters altogether. But, on the other hand, women—young, middle-aged and old—admire, emulate, criticize or ridicule other women's dresses. Of course, by dress I mean everything, from the feather in the hat to the tip of the shoe.

YOUTHFUL MOTHERS.

There is one class of gentlewoman whose dress does attract the unfavourable attention of men, and it is just as well that such ladies should be made aware of it. I refer to the fashionable mother with grown-up daughters, who, in order to make believe that she is still youthful, dresses herself in the most extravagant and expensive fashion, and her daughters doddly—or perhaps I ought to say plainly—and in proportionately childlike style. There are, unfortunately, many such selfish women, their excuse being that young girls only require the very plainest attire. That may be true, if the plainest is of the best; but I have in mind those mothers who deliberately dress their daughters badly to make themselves more attractive. Jealousy is often their object, and in these Victorian days when an English aristocrat of the pencil made fair game of ladies' dresses, John Leech, who was always excellent and persistent in poking fun at fashion, was extremely scathing in dealing with the would-be young mother—young at the expense of her growing daughters.

In my opinion nothing becomes the young girl better than a white frock and black hat and feather, unless, perhaps, neutral tints—greys and greens. Conflicting colours in a young girl's attire are artistically objectionable. Artificialism ought to be avoided, and affectation, such as jewellery, bangles, chateleines, chains and watches, cannot be too severely condemned.

Simplicity in dress is the hall-mark of the aristocrat, elaboration and over-dressing that of the "nouveau riches"; theatrical dress is adopted by the vulgar, and dowdiness by the stupid; eccentricity (no hats or shoes) by the foolish and ugly, and boyish get-up by the fast and bourgeois.

If simplicity in adult dress is advisable, it is ten times more so in that of children. The child whose costume is ugly, gaudy, or bizarre is being trained in bad taste, unfitted to appreciate the higher forms or to make a good appearance in society later on; to say nothing of the extravagant and extraneous. The child who is lumbered and loaded with unsuitable garments whose weight, shape, or perishable nature cramp its movements, or compel constant restraints and scoldings, is being injured and stunted in body and mind. But apart from all this, a lack of simplicity in children's dress is an advertisement of the bad taste of their parents.

Dress is a serious matter and should be safeguarded.

THE MYSTERY OF THE METEORITES.

ORIGIN AND COMPOSITION.

The meteoric stone, weighing seven tons, which has just reached Aberdeen from Greenland, where it fell from the skies many years ago, is an exceptionally big thing of its kind, and astronomers and geologists will be curious to know exactly of what materials it is composed. The largest meteorite ever actually seen to fall on the earth was one that fell in Hungary sixty years ago, the weight of which was just over a quarter of a ton.

Others have been found (the composition of which clearly suggests their meteoric origin) much larger—one in Mexico estimated to weigh fifty tons, and another, brought from Greenland by the late Commander Peary, which turned the scale at 36½ tons.

But the great majority of meteorites weigh only a few pounds, though, as their fall is always preceded by a loud explosion, those that reach the earth are almost certainly fragments of a huge mass disintegrated by the intense heat generated by its encounter with the earth's atmosphere some fifty miles above the ground. The largest known to have fallen in this country came to earth in Yorkshire, a few miles from Bridlington, in 1795, the weight of which was 58 lbs. It is among the meteoric collection in the Natural History Museum.

No meteorite has ever been found which contains substances not found in the earth. Over thirty terrestrial elements have been definitely located in meteorites, including iron, nearly always alloyed with nickel, calcium, carbon, magnesium, oxygen, phosphorus, arsenic, potassium, hydrogen, and sulphur; while, in a few, minute quantities of gold, silver, copper, and the rare metal platinum are also present.

AN EARTH ORIGIN?

The origin of meteorites is a problem yet to be solved, but it is almost certain that they were ejected from a volcano on one of the planets. But dynamical considerations make it very improbable that any planet other than the earth could in this way propel meteorites into space that would ultimately fall on the earth. The late Sir Robert Ball mathematically investigated this problem, and came to the conclusion that these bodies originated in terrestrial volcanic outbursts ages ago, and that when they now fall on the earth they are returning to their birthplace. Any such bodies ejected with great velocity from a terrestrial volcano would pursue elliptical orbits round the sun, but once in every revolution they would return to the point of their origin and cross the earth's orbit, and every meteorite meeting the earth at this critical junction would inevitably be dragged back to the earth, whence it started its career. The chances of such encounters with the earth in the case of a meteorite originating on any other planet are so slight that Sir Robert Ball dismissed the extra-terrestrial origin of meteorites as very improbable.

CARRIERS OF LIFE-GERMS.

But admitting that some of these bodies may have come from other planets, a startling discovery claimed recently by two French scientists, M. Galippe and Souffland, is of very special interest. They submitted a number of admitted meteorites to laboratory investigation, and asserted that in many they found life germs, which showed definite signs of vitality and development when placed on culture mediums, after being subjected to extremes of temperature, both high and low.

Many years ago Lord Kelvin put forward the hypothesis that the origin of life on the earth was due to germs brought here from another planet by meteorites. But few scientists agreed with Lord Kelvin, the main objections being that no form of life could survive the intense cold of planetary space or the destroying effect of the ultra-violet rays from the stars. But it has since been proved that many seeds and spores of bacteria can survive temperatures as low as 250 deg. below the Centigrade scale and that at such frigid temperatures, life is not destroyed, but suspended, the formative power diminishing no more in a million years at minus 250 deg. Centigrade than in a single day at average winter temperatures.

PROF. BECQUEREL'S EXPERIMENTS.

But the ultra-violet ray objection has not yet been disposed of. Professor Becquerel immersed bacteria in liquid air at a temperature of 212 deg. below Centigrade zero without destroying them, but not one of these bacteria, so tenacious of life at low temperatures, survived exposure to ultra-violet rays for six hours. It may be that there is some unknown characteristic of inter-planetary space that counteracts the deadly effect of the ultra-violet rays, or that life-germs embedded in meteorites are effectively protected from them.—Observer.

CAST-IRON HOUSES.

Two iron houses erected by the Dudley Corporation, as an experiment, are practically completed, states the Engineer.

The outside shell is of 2½ square cast iron flanged plates. The internal walls are timber lined and panelled with asbestos sheets. The cavity between the plates, and the asbestos sheets is filled with slag wool.

This filling ensures warmth, and it is claimed that it makes the cast iron house warmer than a brick structure. One erector and two labourers can put up the exterior plates in 16 days, and the house can be completed in 5 weeks. Many local authorities have sent deputations to see the houses. They can, it is said, be let at a rent of from 8s. to 9s. a week.

MR. WALPOLE ON THE NOVEL.

VICTORIANS AND MODERNS COMPARED.

THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY.

Mr. Hugh Walpole, the novelist, who says he has made his home permanently on the shores of Lake Derwentwater, gave his first lecture, in Keswick when he spoke to the Keswick Literary and Scientific Society on "The Victorian and the modern novel contrasted."

The Victorian novelist, Mr. Walpole said, were on the whole the most jovial and most unself-conscious group of human beings to be found anywhere. They were extraordinarily fortunate, and no novelist looking back to those days but would give his stars to be back at that wonderful period when this new form of literature had been scarcely exploited at all, and there were no books written about it, and no books about those books. That unself-consciousness was the great difference between the Victorian and the modern novelist. They were unconscious of anything outside their writing, and were swept into their subjects because they felt it was something that anyone could do. People began to like novels, and novels grew a little more sophisticated, but not very much. Consider how Thackeray and Dickens wrote their books, and often did not know what was going to happen next, and altered characters or killed them off because people became tired of them or did not like them. The second thing which differentiated them from the modern novelist was that they had the "clearest," simplest, and strongest moral views. They had the clearest ideas of who were the sheep and who the goats, so clearly that their psychology was or the simplest. Thirdly, there was virtually no foreign influence.

About 1870 the English novel became something entirely different. There came into existence that very dangerous thing—dangerous if used wrongly, but a very fine thing if used rightly—realism. Then came that strange thing, the new woman, perpetually unhappy. So the English novel began to look very strange to foreign. In the early books of Mr. H. G. Wells there was almost no difference from the Victorian novels, except that the Victorian novels were very much longer. But suddenly Mr. Wells wished to improve people. With this tendency to realism and this determination to write about ideas they saw the modern novel being born. Everybody began to be extremely serious, and psychology was introduced, and the belief that people were either good or bad was replaced by psycho-analysis. And although psycho-analysis was perhaps very helpful to people, when it cropped up in the novel it was rather embarrassing. Just then his great friend Henry James came to England, and in his last period wrote three obscure novels in which nothing extraordinary happened to the characters; in fact nothing happened externally, but everything happened inside the brains of the characters. That was all right for a genius like Henry James, but lesser men copied him, and the danger arose of becoming too static for words. Indeed one woman novelist had written more or ten volumes, and there were more to come, about a young lady, Miranda, who, except for one short journey to Germany, never moved except from the dentist's parlour where she worked, to the second-rate boarding-house where she lived. The idea was that going home on a wet night, the effluvia from the umbrellas in the kitchen, and the effluvia from the gas escaping from the fire upstairs combined to make one think of Socrates, and, instead of taking off one's wet things, one sat down to wonder why one thought of Socrates. After discussing that for three or four volumes one was a good deal advanced in the evolution of one's soul.

The modern novelist had only room to deal with one brain—his own. Their novels were wonderful people, but their brains were not all first class. In some modern novels they found no opposition and no glorious adventures, only a lack-adidical youth who was always in poor health wondering whether it would be wise to have another aspirin. He thought the modern novel had gained something over the Victorian novel. In nine-tenths of the modern novels they found marvellous things done in technique, but that the Victorians never dreamt of—proportion, contrast, humour. The novel had also gained in honesty.

MOTHERS-IN-LAW NOT ALL BAD.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY'S JUDGMENT.

In the King's Bench Division, last month, in the action brought against a married couple by their son-in-law, for a declaration that they had wrongfully enticed away and harboured his wife.

Mr. Justice Avory in summing-up said: "It is quite true that mothers-in-law have been the subject of derision, particularly in music-halls, and in the theatre. But there are mothers-in-law and mothers-in-law. They are not all bad and are not to be abused as a class. After all you must remember that a mother-in-law is, in the first place, a mother, and only secondly a mother-in-law."

"It is as well to bear in mind the feelings of a mother towards her daughter when she is being abused because she is a mother-in-law."

Mr. Justice Avory referred to plaintiff in the action as a man who apparently had an exaggerated idea of his own importance and of his own attractiveness. He apparently thought that it was his wife's duty to gaze fondly upon him all day long, like a faithful hound, waiting for some small recognition from her lord and master.

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AUGUST 8TH.

AUGUST 29TH.

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The issue of August 8th contains the detailed reply by A. G. M. to Wu Hon Man's Manifesto. This reply analyses very fully the various contentions put forward by the Bolsheviks in their propaganda, and gives the British point of view. It should be kept on record as it will always be useful for reference purposes.

The issue of August 29th contains the full report of the great indignation meeting held at the Theatre Royal, together with the text of the Telegram sent to the Prime Minister.

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AUSTRALIA'S REDS.
COMMUNISTS WRECK INDUSTRY.

[BY SIR PERCIVAL PHILLIPS IN THE "DAILY MAIL"]

SYDNEY.

People in Great Britain who look upon the Communist world-offensive with contemptuous tolerance will do well to examine the situation which confronts Australia to-day.

The Red movement to capture the trade unions, which has only just begun at home, has made rapid progress here, and the sinister influence of Moscow is being felt in many ways. Five out of six States in the Commonwealth are ruled by Labour Governments, and the extremists are working to dominate them all.

Australia appears suddenly to have awakened to the grim reality of this menace. The epidemic of strikes which has burdened the country and retarded its development yielded a political crisis this week that may have far-reaching effects. Briefly summarised, this crisis is due to the paralysing of British shipping by Tom Walsh, president of the Seamen's Union, and Johansen, a Scandinavian.

Walsh is a professional trouble-maker whose chief inspiration is his wife, formerly Miss Adela Pankhurst. By espousing the grievances of seamen affected by the recent cut in wages, he and his accomplice in agitation tied up ships from Great Britain, threw their crews on charity rations, and induced them to break allegiance with their unions. When, as a last resort, the Federal Government sought to deport these men and others like them and enacted a law for that purpose, this Labour Government of New South Wales flouted Federal authority and the Reds were jubilant.

TRYING TO SMASH SOCIETY.

Now Mr. Bruce has gone to the country. A general election will be held on November 14th, and the plain issue is whether Australia is to be ruled from Melbourne or Moscow.

The outcome is awaited with anxiety. If Labour takes the stage, with Moscow laughing in the wings, the effect on industry and business generally will be very serious. Australia has had a good deal of experience of Labour Governments, and in the old days such a victory would have been regarded, if not with triumph, at least with no more depressing emotion than mere resignation. But Communism has changed everything.

Bolshevik agitators have been behind many of the recent strikes. They are rather more open in their tactics than their fellow conspirators in Great Britain because they have made greater headway. They say quite frankly that their aim is to smash the present social fabric, and to take over the reins.

They began, as they are now beginning in Great Britain, by alienating the rank and file from their elected leaders and systematically sowing discontent. I find the old methods in operation. "Shop nuclei" and other fighting units were planted in the five important sea-port cities; glib orators harangued them on Sunday afternoons and half-holidays into chronic discontent; strike followed strike.

BLEED INDUSTRY WHITE.

"Kill industry by bleeding it white, and then make it Red" is the advice I heard given by one popular Communist speaker in the Domain (the Hyde Park of Sydney). "We shall never be done striking until the bosses are smashed," said another.

Each victory has given them additional strength. Accustomed as this strike-ridden country is to fresh demands and fresh concessions, a groan almost of despair as well as anger went up when the Queensland Government surrendered unconditionally a few days ago to the railwaymen, on terms of which prayed the power of the extremists to exact whatever they required.

Now the Communists are boasting that a "Labour Federal Government will be returned in November, and that the dawn of the 'social revolution' is already much nearer. Moscow watches the situation with jubilation. The Soviet is in close touch with its emissaries here. Words of cheer and advice are constantly forthcoming, and I am assured by a high official of the Federal Government that the most convincing of all Bolshevik arguments—hard cash—has not been wanting.

Labour Ministers have with equal earnestness denied to me that there is the slightest possibility of Australia becoming "Red." Many of them may believe it. But the fact remains that the sinister forces of disintegration are ceaselessly at work within the fabric of trade unionism. They are working with one aim always: view—the destruction of British institutions and the British Empire.

DRASTIC CINEMA LAWS IN HOLLAND.
MUNICIPAL CENSORSHIP.

Under a new and novel law which has just been enacted in Holland great restrictions are placed on the increase of cinemas, and the nature of the films to be shown will be subject to very severe censorship. Every municipal council will be authorised to forbid the erection of new picture-houses, whilst they can reject any film as unsuitable, notwithstanding the fact that the State censor has approved it. They may also censor announcements on placards, bills on hoardings, or the wording of advertisements.

In case of a second offence, the Councils will have the right to close the cinema in question for not longer than half a year. A third offence may close the cinema altogether. A special censorship will be organised for films for young people under eighteen.

THE DORIC.

PRESERVING THE OLD SCOTS TONGUE.

A correspondent of *The Observer* writes:—

An Association has been formed in Scotland having for its object the preservation of the Scots vernacular. This is a step that has been in contemplation for some time and brings to a head the efforts that have been made in this direction by the Burns Federation, under the presidency of Sir Robert Bruce.

The immediate object of the movement is not to resuscitate the vernacular as a medium of speech, but to preserve, particularly for the young, the rich heritage of the old Scots tongue, that has given distinction to the race. The Vernacular Circle in London has achieved considerable success among the exiled Northerners, and it was felt that a similar effort might be made in the home of the vernacular to save it from threatened extinction. In the country districts the vernacular is still extensively used, but in the immigration to the cities the use of broad Scots has naturally fallen into disuse.

Towards the propaganda among the young the services of school teachers are being enlisted, and the response has already been very gratifying. The Scottish Education Department has indicated its sympathy towards the movement, and the Chief Inspectors of Schools are looking with a favourable eye on the project. A great deal can be done through lectures and the study of Scots prose and verse. There is a great treasury that can be drawn upon. The London Circle has been fortunate in obtaining the services of eminent Scots. The lectures given have been published, and no doubt a similar course will be followed by the new association in Scotland.

Sir Donald MacAlister, the distinguished Principal of Glasgow University, has consented to act as honorary President, and Sir Robert Bruce, who has done so much through the Burns Federation to initiate the movement, is the President of the Association. Professor Rait, the Historiographer Royal of Scotland, the occupant of the Chair of Scottish History in Glasgow University, and Professor Maclellan Dixon, of the English Language and Literature Chair, are actively associated with the work of the association.

THE LEVERHULME TREASURES.
SUIT TO STOP THE U.S. SALE.

An application was made to Mr. Justice Finlay in Chambers by Mr. Fortune on behalf of the Earl of Mayo, to restrain Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, auctioneers, until the trial from taking or sending away or assisting in the sale outside Great Britain of the famous art collection of the late Lord Leverhulme at "The Hill," Hampstead Heath, consisting of pictures, drawings, old tapestries, Chinese and Indian porcelain, bronzes, and antique furniture.

His lordship declined to make any order. A 15-days' auction of "The Hill" art treasures was announced to begin in the London on October 18th.

On September 21st the auctioneers issued a statement that a proposal had been received from the Anderson Galleries of New York for the sale, and they could not possibly advise the executors of the late Viscount Leverhulme to refuse. The London sale was consequently cancelled.

Lord Mayo has done this thing in the public interest, making his application on grounds of public policy, his solicitors told the London press.

It is a most unusual case, and nothing could be said as to the likelihood of success of such an action in Scotland, and Lord Mayo, who is in Scotland, and Lady Mayo, too, are keen collectors of old prints, miniatures, China and old needlework.

It was nearly three years ago that Lord Mayo's house in Ireland was raided and burned down before his eyes.

BIG GRAMAPHONE COMBINE.

"A MUSICAL LEAGUE OF NATIONS."

UNDER BRITISH CONTROL.

The completion in London of what is claimed to be the biggest gramophone combine in the history of the trade was announced last month. Negotiations have been concluded whereby some of the largest gramophone interests in eleven European and American countries have now been united under the direct controlling interest of the Columbia Graphophone Company in London.

The countries concerned are France, Austria, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden, Poland, the Argentine, Brazil, and the United States. The main foreign companies which have thus become centralised under British interest are the Columbia Phonograph Company of New York, the Carl Lindström A.G. of Berlin, and the Transoceanic Trading Company of Amsterdam.

The effect of this world combination, said a director of the London company, "should be felt in this country in many ways. Apart from the increased efficiency in the manufacture and distribution of records which should be achieved by the co-ordination of resources it should have a revolutionary effect on the influence abroad of British artists and composers. Such artists as Sir Henry Wood and Gustav Holst, for instance, will now have an entire open to them—even through broadcasting; and, moreover, their royalties will be substantially increased.

Conversely, it will now be possible to bring the work of hitherto inaccessible foreign artists into British homes. In the past this has been rendered impossible by prohibitive tariffs and the heavy costs and risks involved in the transport of records. The centralisation of interests will remove all these obstacles; the master records of foreign artists will be made work in England will be made wherever the artist lives abroad, and the records will be struck from them in London, and vice versa in the case of British artists. The amalgamation thus means, in a word, a musical league of nations."

THE FIRST IRISHMEN.

PROFESSOR "SAYS THEY WERE ESKIMOS."

The Irish have been given a new set of ancestors.

Dr. Polony, professor of Celtic Philology in Berlin University, who visited Dublin to receive an honorary degree at the National University, declared there is evidence of Mongol types in Ireland and suggested that this strain could be connected only with the Eskimos.

In certain out-of-the-way parts of Ireland and Scotland were to be found isolated types with Mongol features, oblique eyes, straight black hair, and thick lips.

They could only be the descendants of some of the Paleolithic inhabitants of Southern England or late newcomers from the north-west. Anthropologically they could be connected only with the Eskimos travelling from Greenland to Iceland, the British Isles, and even Germany.

There were things pointing to some sociological connection between the Arctic culture and early Irish and British culture. The subterranean dwellings in Ireland had exactly the same ground plan as the "snow houses" of the Eskimos had to-day.

It was evident that the Eskimos could have formed but an exceedingly small part of the pre-Celtic population. They were looked upon by the tall invading Celts as dwarfs.

THE NEW REGENT STREET.
EXPERT AND AN ARCHITECTURAL FARCE.

The new massive stone shops in Regent-street are condemned by Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, president of the Architectural Association, as:

A monstrosity in stone.
A display of sheer ignorance.
Vulgar and ridiculous.
A typical example of the English "haphazard school of architecture."

Mr. Goodhart-Rendel told a reporter: "It is the considered opinion of English architects that Regent-street should now be blown up."

"Here was a wonderful opportunity of showing the world what modern English architecture could do. The great opportunity has been taken—to turn Regent-street into an architectural farce."

"What makes the thing all the more ridiculous is that, although everyone knows that the upper storeys are to be devoted to the purposes of the big stores, they have been so treated—through lack of imagination on the part of the original makers—as to look like blocks of flats with shops on the ground floors. There are even little balconies to the windows—presumably for the goods to look out of."

London's architects, who have been amazed to see these horrors going up, are waiting till the hand of Time shows up the full ghastliness of the street. At present the beauty of new stone hides some of the horrors, but as the years pass by they will reveal themselves one by one.

Regent-street will then stand before the world as the crowning achievement of the English Haphazard School of Architecture."

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Australia* arrived at Kobe on December 3rd at 9 a.m., left at 5 p.m., and is due at Yokohama on December 5th at 6 a.m.

The B.L. and Apex s.s. *Talma* left Singapore for this port on the morning of the 3rd inst., and is due here on the afternoon of the 5th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Agua (Swedish East Asiatic), due Jan. 1st, 1926.

Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due Dec. 17th.

Formosa (Swedish East Asiatic), due December 25th.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR DECEMBER, 1925.

(Standard of the 12th Meridian, East of Greenwich.)

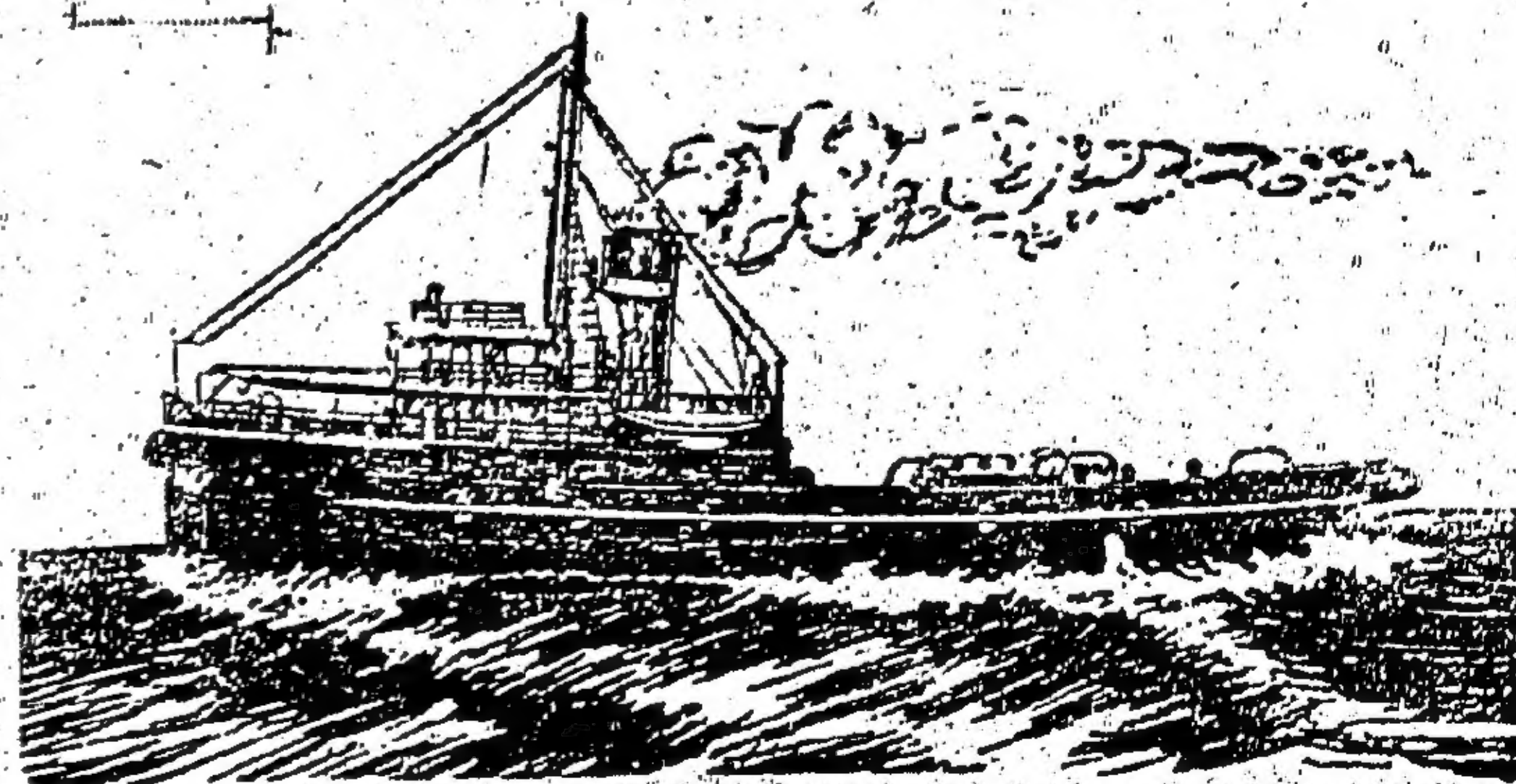
Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
December 4th.....6.45 a.m.	5.39 p.m.	
" 5th.....6.49 "	5.39 "	
" 6th.....6.50 "	5.39 "	
" 7th.....6.50 "	5.39 "	
" 8th.....6.51 "	5.39 "	
" 9th.....6.52 "	5.39 "	
" 10th.....6.52 "	5.40 "	
" 11th.....6.53 "	5.40 "	
" 12th.....6.53 "	5.40 "	
" 13th.....6.54 "	5.40 "	
" 14th.....6.54 "	5.41 "	
" 15th.....6.55 "	5.41 "	
" 16th.....6.55 "	5.42 "	
" 17th.....6.56 "	5.42 "	
" 18th.....6.57 "	5.43 "	
" 19th.....6.57 "	5.43 "	
" 20th.....6.58 "	5.44 "	
" 21st.....6.58 "	5.44 "	
" 22nd.....6.59 "	5.45 "	
" 23rd.....6.59 "	5.45 "	
" 24th.....7.00 "	5.45 "	
" 25th.....7.00 "	5.46 "	
" 26th.....7.01 "	5.46 "	
" 27th.....7.01 "	5.47 "	
" 28th.....7.02 "	5.48 "	
" 29th.....7.02 "	5.48 "	
" 30th.....7.03 "	5.49 "	
" 31st.....7.03 "	5.49 "	

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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

December 2nd.
Chonan, British str., 1,345 tons, Capt. R. Ashby, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 112-B & S.

Kuiping, British str., 1,500 tons, Capt. W. Macfarlane, from Chinwangtao, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. 130-B & S.

Swanton, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. G. Mills, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 11-B & S.

Tjalslak, Dutch str., 2,671 tons, Capt. D. Pals, from Shanghai, lying at buoy No. 14-J.C.I.

December 3rd:

Glentailack, British str., 1,500 tons, Capt. D. M. Hood, from Singapore and Hoikow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 10-A.

Hai Ning, British str., 822 tons, Capt. W. C. Passmore, from Fookchow and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas wharf, Douglas, Lymark & Co.

Huachu, Japanese str., 2,450 tons, Capt. S. Tabata, from Swatow, with coal and merchandise, lying at C&S.K. wharf—O.S.K.

Hydromer, British str., 300 tons, Capt. E. Bentley, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 10-C.

Chin On S.S. Co.
Chonan, French str., 1,410 tons, Capt. Le Chevalier, from Haiphong and Pakhoi, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 117—Seng Kee.

President Jackson, American str., 3,400 tons, Capt. Thomas J. Quinn, from Seattle and Washington, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf, Admiral Oriental Line.

CLEARANCES.

December 3rd.
Chonan, for Swatow.
Empress of Asia, for Manila.
Glentailack, for Amoy.
Huachu, for Kobe.
Inde, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Katsu Maru, for Swatow.
President Jackson, for Manila.
Swanton, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Tjalslak, for Hongay.
Telegraph, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

Per Admiral Oriental liner *President Jackson*, on December 3rd: Mrs. Chow Shee and four children, Mr. W. A. Fox, Miss Mary K. Gamble, Miss E. Gamble, Miss J. T. Ego, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Hoe, Mr. T. Herlihy, Mrs. Ho Shee, Mr. W. K. Ho, Mrs. C. McKicken, Mr. Ma Ying Bow, Mrs. C. K. Ming, Sister Mary Paul, Mrs. Wilson Smythe, Miss L. Smythe, Mr. E. J. S. Stewart, Miss W. S. Sui, Mr. K. Tyson, Mr. and Mrs. Yung and son, Miss T. K. Wu, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Alger and two children, Miss F. Alvarez, Capt. C. S. Bookwalter, Mrs. J. F. Bromfield, Mr. G. M. Dowaliby, Dr. E. A. Friend, Mr. Wm. Greenbaum, Miss A. S. Hultman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnson, Mrs. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kobayashi, Mrs. Mayra Lawrie, Mr. C. H. Nance, Mrs. Grace Parker, Mrs. N. B. Solmer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Spear, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Turner, Miss V. M. Viscel, Mrs. D. E. Walters and son.

Per s.s. *Tanda*, for Australia, on December 2nd: Mr. and Mrs. James H. Kerr and son, Mr. and Mrs. J. Boss Young, Miss E. Stinson, Mr. T. Downey, Mrs. Starkie, Mr. H. W. G. Ky Ling, Mr. H. A. Fox, Miss A. Fox, Mr. J. A. Urquhart, Miss F. A. E. Baker, Miss L. E. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Shauer, Mr. C. F. Ximenes, Mr. E. J. Steele, Mr. R. E. McIntire, Mr. B. W. Hume.

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S.S. "SAARLAND" ... 5th Dec.

S.S. "VOTLAND" ... 25th Dec.

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COPENHAGEN, and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

On or about 11th December, 1923.

Further Sailing	Expected on or about	Will leave home-ward-bound on or about
M/S. "Malaya"	3rd December	15th Jan., 1924
M/S. "Kina"	10th Jan., 1924	—
M/S. "Tongking"	22nd Jan., 1924	—
M/S. "Danmark"	15th Feb., 1924	—

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars, please apply to:—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Per R.M.S. *Empress of Asia*, on December 3rd: Mr. V. M. Akorro, Mr. R. Bourjell, Mr. C. P. Braithwaite, Mr. H. Bristol, Miss M. Carver, Mde. M. Clement, Mr. Suetaro Dor, Mr. G. H. Evans, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. J. A. Fowler, Mr. H. T. Fox, Mr. H. S. Gordon, Miss A. Harper, Miss J. Harper, Mr. J. Kennedy, Mrs. A. E. Kennedy, Mr. E. D. Lawrence, Mr. H. Lindley, Mr. A. H. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Moon and son, Mr. J. Mulholland, Mrs. I. Mulholland, Mr. B. P. Pajares, Mr. and Mrs. Page, Mr. Frank Porada, Mr. C. E. Peacock, Mr. V. G. Puchano, Mr. and Mrs. O. Bunt, Mrs. A. McC. Stewart, Mrs. V. Sures, Mr. and Mrs. D. Templeton, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Israel.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The silk shipped per the s.s. *President Jackson*, which sailed from Hongkong at 3.00 p.m. November 5th, arrived New York at midnight November 26th, having been 21 calendar days in transit.

The shipping statement for yesterday showed that the total number of vessels in the harbour at 6 a.m. yesterday was 80, of which 30 were British.

For the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. yesterday there were ten arrivals, of which six were British, one French, one American and two Dutch. Departures for the same period numbered fifteen.

The total cargo entered for Hongkong for the above period was 10,511 tons, compared with 7,275 tons for the previous twenty-four hours; while that for ports beyond totalled 5,347 tons, compared with 28,243 tons for the previous day. The combined cargo entered came to 15,858 tons, against 35,518 tons. Deck passengers entered yesterday numbered 2,110, of which 1,561 were brought by the s.s. *Van Chuan* from Belawan-Deli and Singapore and 549 by the s.s. *Gorgistan* from Singapore.

The arrivals were the s.s. *Swanton* (British) from Shanghai with 710 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Chonan* (British) from Shanghai and Amoy with 350 tons of general cargo; the s.s. *Glentailack* (British) from New York and Chinwangtao on a round-the-world cruise; the s.s. *Gorgistan* (British) from Singapore with 104 tons of general cargo; the s.s. *City of Durban* (British) from New York and Manila with 799 tons of general cargo and raw sugar; the s.s. *Kuiping* (British) from Chinwangtao with 2,521 tons of coal, bricks and tile; the s.s. *Lian Chou* (French) from Haiphong and Pakhoi with 2,600 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *President Jackson* (American) from Seattle and Shanghai with 500 tons of cotton goods, 150 tons of flour, 415 tons of tobacco and 553 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Tjalslak* (Dutch) from Shanghai with 100 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Van Chuan* (Dutch) from Belawan-Deli and Singapore with 120 tons of general cargo and mail.

The Master of the s.s. *City of Durban* reported having encountered boisterous weather, while crossing the Atlantic. A propeller blade was lost, and the ship had to put in at Gibraltar to get it replaced.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A notice issued to Mariners from the Kungchow District states that the master of the s.s. *Kuiping* had reported that on the evening of November 4th, a fishing junk was passed in Latitude 20° 25' N. and Longitude 107° 43' E. and was considered a danger to shipping. The junk is described as being dismantled with three stumps showing above the water, of which the mainmast is about 5ft high.

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EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 3	Feb. 10
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 5	Feb. 8	Feb. 11	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Feb. 19	Feb. 22	Feb. 25	Feb. 28	Mar. 5
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 5	Mar. 8	Mar. 11	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Mar. 19	Mar. 22	Mar. 25	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 2	Apr. 5	Apr. 8	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Apr. 16	Apr. 19	Apr. 22	Apr. 25	May 2
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Apr. 30	May 3	May 6	May 9	May 16
EMPRESS OF CANADA	May 14	May 17	May 20	May 23	May 30
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 28	May 31	June 3	June 6	June 13
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	June 11	June 14	June 17	June 20	June 27
EMPRESS OF ASIA	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 4	July 11

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.)

HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
Dec. 18	Dec. 20	EMPRESS CANADA	Dec. 21
Jan. 1	Jan. 3	EMPRESS RUSSIA	Jan. 4

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IYO MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Friday, 18th Dec. at 11 a.m.

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 6th Jan.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Port

KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 5th Dec. at 3 p.m.

HATUNO MARU ... Saturday, 19th Dec. at 11 a.m.

KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 2nd Jan.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM

LYONS MARU ... Tuesday, 12th Jan.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES

MATSUYE MARU ... Saturday, 2nd Jan.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Dec. at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Jan.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

BANGKOK MARU ... Friday, 4th Dec.

MALACCA MARU ... Saturday, 28th Dec.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KAWACHI MARU ... Monday, 29th Dec.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok

BENGAL MARU ... Friday, 18th Dec.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

SADO MARU ... Saturday, 12th Dec.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Thursday, 17th Dec.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

HAKATA MARU ... Tuesday, 8th Dec.

TAMBA MARU ... Saturday, 12th Dec.

ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Dec.

KASHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 29th Dec.

For further information, apply to: NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central Nos. 292, 293 & 3422. S. KINOSHITA, Manager.



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TIENSIN via WEIHAWEI	"CHIPSHING"	Sunday	6th Dec. at 7 a.m.
YOKOHAMA via AMOY			
SHANGHAI & KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Sunday	6th Dec. at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Tuesday	8th Dec. at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAO via SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday	9th Dec. at 7 a.m.
KOBE via AMOY, SHANGHAI & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Monday	14th Dec. at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Wednesday	18th Dec. at Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YUENSANG"	Wednesday	18th Dec. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG"	Thursday	24th Dec. at 3 p.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday	29th Dec. at 7 a.m.

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"GLENARA"	7 a.m. 4th Dec.	"GLENBEC"	24th Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	12th "	"CARNARVONSHIRE"	24th Jan.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"GLENBRIEL"	25th "	"GLENBRIEL"	31st Jan.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	7th Jan.	"GLENBRIEL"	31st Jan.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"GLENIFFER"	21st "			
"GLENOGLE"	4th Feb.			

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"SAARBRUECKEN"	19th December, 1923	12th December, 1923
"COBLENZ"	2nd January, 1924	19th January, 1924
"ANHALT"	30th January, 1924	7th February, 1924
"FULDA"	27th February, 1924	7th March, 1924
"DERFFLINGER"	27th March, 1924	4th April, 1924
"TRIEN"	24th April, 1924	1st May, 1924
"SAARBRUECKEN"	22nd May, 1924	29th May, 1924
"COBLENZ"	19th June, 1924	17th June, 1924
"ANHALT"	17th July, 1924	22nd August, 1924
"FULDA"		

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TJISALAK	SHANGHAI	2nd Dec.	6th "	BATAVIA
TJIKINI	SHANGHAI	10th "	11th "	M'KAR & S'BAIA
TJISONAR	SHANGHAI	12th "	15th "	SHANGHAI
TJIKEMBANG	JAVA via M'KAR	13th "	15th "	AMOY & SHANGHAI
TJISALAK	SHANGHAI	15th "	17th "	BATAVIA
TJITABONG	JAPAN	24th "	26th "	BATAVIA

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 S.S. "CITY OF DUBRAY" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th Dec.
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 (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHMIR"	8,835	10th Dec. Noon	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MOREA"	10,911	12th Dec. Noon	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Dec.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
1924			
"MACEDONIA"	11,099	9th Jan.	Marseilles & London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Marseilles, London, & A'werp.
"DELTA"	8,097	4th Feb.	Spore, Penang, Colombo, & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	6th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
"KARMALA"	9,059	20th Feb.	Mars., L'bon, & A'werp.
"MANTUA"	10,992	6th Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHMIR"	8,835	13th Mar.	Mars., L'bon, A'werp, & Hamburg.
"KEHVA"	9,135	30th Mar.	Marseilles, London, & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,911	8th Apr.	Marseilles & London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,099	1st May	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TILAWA"	10,000	8th Dec.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALAMBA"	8,015	11th Dec.	do.
"TALAWA"	10,000	25th Dec.	do.
"TAKADA"	6,349	11th Jan.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	8,155	8th Jan.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"TALAMBA"	8,015	3rd Feb.	Island, Ceylon, Sri Lanka
"ARAFURA"	8,155	7th Apr.	Sydney & Melbourne.
"TALAMBA"	8,015	11th May	do.
"TAKADA"	6,349	2nd June	do.

The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hong Kong, Cebu, Kollam, Bangalore, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated on offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Passat (Line).

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TALMA"	10,000	10th Dec.	Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,099	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	8,155	12th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKADA"	6,349	24th Dec.	Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	26th Dec.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
1924			
"SICILIA"	6,815	1st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Jan.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARMALA"	9,128	23rd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,992	6th Feb.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,835	6th Feb.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKADA"	6,349	20th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KEHVA"	9,135	20th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	6th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	8,155	13th Mar.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	13th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	20th Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,099	2nd Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	13th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai.
"MANTUA"	10,992	25th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,059	11th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 4 ft. x 3 ft. x 3 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.
 (Occupying 9 or 10 Days)
 Capt. W. C. Pasmore, ... Tuesday, 8th Dec., 3 p.m.
 *Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fouchow (Parade Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "RAIKING," "BAIHONG," and "HAICUNG" at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On	4th Dec.	D.L.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	"SUNING"	On	5th Dec.	D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNING"	On	5th Dec.	4 p.m.
WINGPO	"YINGCHOW"	On	5th Dec.	5 p.m.
HONGKONG	"PAKHOI"	On	6th Dec.	10 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On	8th Dec.	Noon
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On	8th Dec.	5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On	10th Dec.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On	12th Dec.	4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On	13th Dec.	4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 38.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, Ltd.**"CHANGTE"**

This Vessel will sail hence on Friday, December 4th at Noon,

FOR
 MANILA PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND
 AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Through Bills of Lading issued to ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND TASMANTIAN PORTS.

THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
 (Subject to Alteration.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone, Central 38.

Agents.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH.**

LOADING FOR MANILA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

S.S. "CORBY CASTLE" ... Sails 30th Jan.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO:
 GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.
 REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
 £66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "TRIESTE" (cargo only) ... Sails 7th Dec.
 M.S. "VIMINALE" ... Sails 8th Dec.
 M.S. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 9th Jan.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.S. "VIMINALE" ... Sails 4th Jan.
 M.S. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 4th Feb.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... (Sails from Calcutta 30th Dec.
 " ... Colombo: 10th Jan.
 S.S. "UMVLOST" ... (Sails from Calcutta 31st Jan.
 " ... Colombo: 10th Feb.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED

Telephone: Central 1038.

Agents.

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M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hkg. and Sailing for S'hai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANDRE LEBON	A	1925	8th Dec. 1925
PAUL LECAT	A	1925	22nd Dec.
AMBOISE	B	6th Nov.	5th Jan. 1926
AMAZONE	B	20th Nov.	18th Jan.
FONTAINE BLEAU	B & A	4th Dec.	3rd Feb.
DAETAGNAN	A	18th Dec.	16th Feb.
ANGKOR	B	1st Jan.	2nd Mar.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A Class 1st Class ... £ 85. 0d. Od. B Class 1st Class ... £ 83. 0s. Od.

STRAZEMES 2nd ... £ 68. 0d. Od. ... £ 60. 0s. Od.

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

S.S. "CAPITAINE FAURE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive on the 21st December.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

Telephone: Central 740.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

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